REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,150.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town [illegible], are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Jan. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Colombo	25
,, Rutnagherry	17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18		Feb.
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Allepey	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin	24		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

Jan. 1872		Feb. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	9
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	9
,, Guadur	27	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	15
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST LINE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Thurs.,	Jan. 11	Arrive Porebunder, Sun.	Jan. 14
Arrive Diu, Friday,	,, 12	,, Dwarka, Monday,	,, 15
,, Verawul, ,,	,, 12	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,,	,, 15
,, Mangarole, Satr.	,, 13	,, Kurrachee, Tues.	,, 16

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1872, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 18th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship St. OLAF, Captain Hille, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30

,, ,, to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 5th proximo.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30

,, ,, to Liverpool £50

2nd ,, to ,, ... £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Thomson's Road Steamer "RAJAH," 8 horse power nominal, imported in 1870. This Engine has been successfully worked in different Coffee Districts of Ceylon for a year and a half past, but cost of fuel and the defective state of the Roads and Bridges have hindered its establishing itself as a means of transport.

Further information will be given and offers received by

Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co., Colombo,

Or by GADDUM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LONDON.
(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 20 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez ....£ 30

,, ,, Liverpool ....£ 50

2nd Class ,, ...£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

To follow the S.S. WALAMO,

BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.

(Port to be hereafter declared.)

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class............£50 | Second Class £30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex Phattee Allum—

H A N—80 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

13 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs

10 ditto Grey Domestics

5 Cases Coloured Dhotees

6 ditto Grey Dhotees

4 ditto Silk Bordered Dhooties

3 ditto T. Red Chintz

5 Bales T. Red Twist, No. 40

45 Dozen Pale Dry Sherry

20 ditto Portwine

25 Cases Swiss Condensed Milk

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, formerly in the occupation of Bomonjee Jehangeer and others, and now of the said Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lane, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 190, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement 248 square yards and 4-9th of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street Wada Gully, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Pumps, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Casks, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Oomrawuttee.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

As also a well-built House, situate in Soucar Street, the property of the late Runchordass Megjee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, a Bay Gelding with black points, over 14-2, age 6 off, has been used by an Artillery Officer for 2 years, and been thoroughly broken in as a Charger, carries a Lady well, and is believed to be perfectly sound. Now standing at Scott's Stable, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1872.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,

48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME

OF

DAVE CARSON SAHIB

KA PUCKA TUMASHA

IN INDIA.

THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1872.

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF

DAVE CARSON,

Who will appear for the Last Time in Bombay

AS A PARSEE

AND

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

GO AND HEAR

DAVEJEE CARSONJEE'S WONDERFUL DREAM.

GO AND HEAR

DAVEDASS KARSENDASS

Relate the history of

MAHA KALLI,

OR

DOORGHA, THE GODDESS OF DESTRUCTION.

☞ DON'T FORGET ☜

THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE,

As the Company depart by the

S.S. NEBRASKA THE FOLLOWING DAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery ....Rs.	1 0 0
Stalls .... ,,	2 0 0	Pit .... ,,	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

N.B.—All Accounts against Mr. CARSON will be immediately settled on presentation.

NEBRASKA, s.s., 3,992 Tons Registered, 1,800 H.P.E.

NOTICE.—Passengers are requested to EMBARK on FRIDAY next, 12th instant, at 9 A.M. Has still a few Cabins disengaged.—Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of SMALL STORES during the year 1872.

Particulars as to quantities, &c., can be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on and after the 10th instant.

Tenders must be sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Small Stores," and delivered at Undersigned's Office, in Meadow Street, not later than the 16th instant.

CHARLES CURREY,

Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 6th January 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 Noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the Correspondence which has passed between the Government of Bombay and the Committee of the Chamber on the question of the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be considered expedient.

Members of the Mercantile Community, European and Native, and the Public generally are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th January 1872.

NOTICE—The CREDITORS of the late Mr. NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO are requested to be good enough to send in their CLAIMS in writing, as soon as possible, to the address of his widow, MEHEREEBAI, at No. 153 B, Girgaum Back Road.

7th January 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. TANJORE, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 9th December 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. POONA, from Southampton, 2nd December 1871.

,, ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 5th December 1871.

G. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

WANTED AT ONCE several (6 or 8) H.P PORTABLE ENGINES, with Link Motion and Reversing Gear, and enlarged Fire Boxes for wood fuel. Address CHIEF ENGINEER, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore, giving full particulars of price, time of possible despatch, &c., &c.

Dated Lahore, 4th January 1872.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

Have proved beyond question that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,

THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, [illegible] &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the [illegible]

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED is prepared to return the PAID-UP CAPITAL of the COMPANY to SHAREHOLDERS at the rate of RUPEES 230 PER SHARE as a FIRST PAYMENT.

H. W. PAYNE, Liquidator.

6, Apollo Street, 8th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15TH JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the execution, by Contract, of the ANNUAL REPAIRS to MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, such as Markets, Slaughter Houses, Public Necessaries, Cattle Ponds, Police Chowkies, Sluices, &c., &c., for the year 1872.

Persons intending to tender are requested to call at the Office of the Undersigned, where printed forms of Tender and Schedules can be had on payment of One Rupee, and where also Specification, &c., can be seen and other information obtained.

Tenders should be forwarded to T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 10th January 1872, with the following endorsement on the covers:—"Tenders for Annual Repairs."

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Actg. Munpl. Commr. for the City of Bombay,

R. G. WALTON, C.E.,

Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 26th December 1871.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Report from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality on the Toolsee Water Supply project.
2. Application of the Controller for leave of absence on sick certificate.
3. Correspondence regarding the expediency or otherwise of confirming certain leases of houses for the use of the Police and Health Department made for more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.
4. Correspondence regarding the legalities of certain Contracts in the Engineer's Department made for more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.
5. Report from the Health Officer, submitting forms of schedules to be used in the coming Census.
6. Application for the sanction of the Bench to the sale of certain land in old Rampart Row, &c., and of the right to build arcades over certain footpaths.
7. Application of the Commissioner for general sanction to the sale of street frontages for the purpose of setting houses forward.
8. Correspondence regarding the retrenchment of Dr. Hewlett's pay while on leave of absence.
9. Mr. T. C. Hope will ask for sanction to the payment of Rs. 11,639-10-10, the amount expended during the past year, in excess of the grant towards the expense of working the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay
10. Application of the Commissioner for sanction to a lease intended by the late Commissioner to be entered into with Government for 411 acres of land at Bandora to be used as a grazing ground.
11. Appointment of a Committee of Claims or authorisation of the Commissioner to dispose of such as may be unprovided for in the Budgets of past years.
12. Expediency or otherwise of appointing a Committee of the Justices to scrutinize the Weekly Accounts of the Commissioner.
13. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the subject of the nuisance caused by the Sonapore Drain.
14. Government Resolution, No. 1,493 of 1871, dated 12th December last, on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba.
15. Report of the Visiting Justices for the year 1871.
16. Appointment of Visiting Justices for the year 1872.
17. Nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1872.
18. Petition of Lingoo Peroo, dated 24th June 1874, complaining that he has been disallowed to keep his goats in a shed built for that purpose at Byculla, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
19. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner reporting on the petition to the Justices of Caree Mahomed Ismael Chilmai, dated December 22nd, 1871.
20. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 3753 of 1871, dated 15th December last, on the subject of the Justices preventing the payment of the Police from the Fund specially charged by law with that expenditure.
21. Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, communicating that the Government of India sanction the reduction proposed by this Government in the cost of the Bombay City Police.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1872.

TENTS.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE POLE TENTS,

12 FEET BY 25 FEET.

PRICE—Rs. 150.

JUST RECEIVED, EX XANTHO,

DOUBLE-BARREL C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS, BY REILLY, 12 BORE,

Damascus Barrels, in Portable Leather Cases, with complete Cartridge Making Apparatus. Price Rs. 300 to Rs. 350.

LOADED CARTRIDGES

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CARTRIDGE CASES

FOR THE ABOVE.

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WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

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FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N.-W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water [illegible]
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Saws.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tacks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets

[illegible] supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,

BRACELETS,

EARRINGS,

LOCKETS,

CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—

STRIKING,

REPEATING,

ALARUMS,

MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of DR. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.

Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.

FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.

PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.

ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.

White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.

MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.

Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.

Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK, SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Banghy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.

Scale of Fares for Palanquins.

Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay and Poona:—Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay:—Thacker, Vining & Co., and J. & W. Watson & Co.

Poona:—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.

Calcutta:—Wyman & Co.

Allahabad:—Kellner & Co.

Alexandria:—D. Robertson & Co.

London:—G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK

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SHIRT, HOSIERY, AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

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LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing ...	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk...	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes.	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c...	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

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BEST LINEN COLLARS.

West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket ...	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for Flannel Shirts ...	6 8	7 0

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.

Best Dress Hats... { Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s }	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt ...	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light ...	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt...	8 8	10 0

BEST STIFF FELT HATS.

Harrogate, London, Cantab ...	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton, Napier...	6 8	7 0
Egerton (New Flat Top) ...	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Blenheim, Cambridge, Napier, Isis..	6 8	7 8
Scotch Caps, Tweed Hats ...	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps ...	3 8	4 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets ...	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto ...	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets { Low Crown }	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets ...	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino ...	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do ...	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance ...	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze ...	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers...	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance...	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers...	each six	5 8 31 0	6 0 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers ...	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton ...	9 8	10 8
Super do do ...	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours ...	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes ...	12 8	14 0
Superfine do ...	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan ...	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread ...	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes ...	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan ...	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino ...	15 8	17 0
Super Ribbed do ...	13 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes ...	18 0	20 0
Super do ...	20 0	22 8
Best Super ...	22 0	25 8

SHOOTING KNICKERBOCKERS.

Pure Merino ...	4 12	5 12
Extra Stout Merino ...	5 12	6 8
Best Yachting Jerseys...	9 8	10 8
Cardigan Wool Jackets ...	10 0	11 8

SCARFS AND TIES,

LATEST SHAPES.

Promenade, Jules Favre, Livingstone ... Small Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening ...	1 12 2 4 2 12	2 0 2 8 3 2
Conqueror, Duke, Stroller ... Large Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening ...	2 0 2 6 2 12	2 4 2 12 3 2
Washing Spot, Corded Silk ... Winsors for Tieing Sailor's Knott or Bow ...	1 12 to 3 4	2 0 to 3 12
Best Tom Thumb Ties...	0 14	1 0
Best Eglington ...	1 4	1 8
Dress Ties...	0 8	0 10
,, made Bows ...	0 14	1 0

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height ...	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made ...	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round...	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 63 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article ...	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag ...	---- ----	6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather.	----	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks ...	---- ----	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours ...	---- ----	12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS ...	----	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	---- ----	9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Best Twill Sheets, per pair ...	9 8	11 0
,, ,, extra wide ...	11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases ...	1 8	1 12
Double Damask Cloth, 9 ft. by 7½ ...	16 8	18 0
Damask Napkins, 5/8 by 5/8...	10 8	12 0
,, ,, ¾ by ¾ ...	15 0	16 8
Real Whitney Blankets, white, per pair ..	23 0	26 0
,, Scarlet ...	22 0	25 0
Hand Towels, per doz. ..	9 8	10 8
Fine Linen Huckaback, per doz. ..	14 0	16 0
White or Brown Turkish { For Both }	20 0	23 0
Extra large do. ...	28 0	32 0

BEST LONDON JEWELLERY.

Gold Collar Studs, from ...	7 8	8 8
,, Front Studs ,, ...	13 0	14 8
,, Links ,, ...	18 0	20 0
,, Solitaires ,, ...	16 0	18 0

The above are plain and neat Patterns of latest Design.

LUND'S PATENT

Collar Studs ...	Warranted 14 Carat	1 8	1 12
Front ,, ...	Gold on Ivory, last	3 12	4 8
Solitaires ...	for years	4 0	4 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET,

OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

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SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

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(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

WANTED.

WANTED, a good competent SHIP CARPENTER. Wages £6 per month. Apply with testimonials to PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort,

Bombay, 4th January 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

Breweries: EDINBURGH.

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Established 1749.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases	at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls.	at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No 3, Church Lane,—

J Cockburn & Campbell's SHERRY		Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Carbonell's	do	30 ,,
J Sandback & Sons'	do	24 ,,
Wanchope, Moodie, & Hope's	do	24 ,,
M P Guinarean's	do	20 ,,
Do Old Pale Dry	do	28 ,,
Beutelleau & Co.'s 3 Daggers BRANDY		16 ,,

RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE—

Quarts in one Dozen Cases at Rs. 42 per dozen.

Pints in two ,, ,, 21 ,,

RUINART PERE ET FILS' MAGNUMS, Rs. 82 per doz.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.,

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Dr. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure, of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF

PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents:

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares continue declining. Increased demand for Mofussil Press and new Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd issue, at higher rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	655
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	191½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,330
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 n l
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·0	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	[illegible]	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Coaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,850
200	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,115
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,600
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,425
800	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,280
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	860
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,045
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	935
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,575
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,800

* Per share for the half-year

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Week ended 9th December 1871.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	70 11 3	61
Goods	132 4 7	51
Electric Telegraph	1 15 3	0
Total	204 15 1	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	104 5 6	40
Goods	241 14 10	56
Electric Telegraph	2 13 2	0
	348 1 6	96

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th December 1871, compared with the statement issued on 6th January 1872 :—

LIABILITIES.		30th Dec.	6th Jan.
Proprietors Capital :—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
		60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		256,71,911	247,06,721
Do. do. do. at Branches.		15,98,151	17,12,247
Other Deposits		120,77,952	125,28,793
Post Bills		31,277	30,194
Cash Credits, undrawn		12,46,540	10,28,475
Rs.		465,25,831	465,06,430
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		45,35,357	43,07,138
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		96,50,210	96,91,898
Loans, on Security of do do.		17,46,622	21,40,308
Current Accounts, overdrawn		19,349	5,927
Bills Discounted		93,27,973	85,61,419
Stamps		7,306	7,280
Dead Stock	Rs. 4,91,575		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 55,000		
		4,36,458	4,36,575
Bullion		25,42,181	34,52,526
Cash Balances with Correspondents		4,01,450	3,01,636
Cash and Currency Notes		178,55,925	176,01,723
Rs.		465,25,831	465,06,430

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6TH, 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate. Rs.	Present Week. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st January 1872	......	......	1,76,618 6 0
Rates — House, Water, Lighting, and Police	16,03,399	11,703 5 6	......
Duties—Town	4,33,685	17,456 13 1	......
Do. Tobacco, with Licences	1,25,000	2,900 0 0	......
Do. Liquor Licences	1,25,000	13,138 8 0	......
Conveyances, Licences	8,991	288 2 0	......
Do Wheel Tax	2,52,000	3,315 2 0	......
Market Fees	2,02,000	11,498 6 6	......
Halalcore Cess	2,14,758	1,172 8 3	......
Health Department, Census	12,000	12,000 0 0	......
Municipal Workshop	......	......	......
Municipal Debt	......	......	......
Deposits	......	2,343 13 6	......
Advances	......	189 13 8	......
Miscellaneous—Fines and Penalties	15,500	97 8 0	......
Do. Sundry Receipts.	19,000	51 6 10	......
Do. Fees	55,386	1,996 10 5	......
Do. Savings	......	......	......
Receipts on Account of Last Year's Assets	......	600 0 0	......
Rupees	30,66,729	79,752 1 9	79,752 1 9
		Rupees	2,56,370 7 9

DISBURSEMENTS.	Budget Estimate.	Present Week.	Total.
General Superintendence Rs.	1,34,956	7,756 11 1	......
Assessment of Rates, Taxes, &c.	55,582	3,517 7 11	......
Collection Department	56,393	4,593 2 7	......
Police & Fire Engines	3,54,804	......	......
Public Health Department.	7,84,728	15,563 9 6	......
Public Works—			......
Establishment	36,780	......	......
Miscellaneous New Work	......	......	......
Lighting	2,71,566	......	......
Watering / Repairs—Roads	3,20,000	......	......
Repairs—Municipal Buildings	14,000	......	......
Improvement of Streets	50,000	......	......
Water Works	75,804	......	......
Drainage	2,78,824	......	......
Victoria Gardens	3,000	......	......
Municipal Workshops	......	......	......
Municipal Debt	6,02,130	30,751 2 0	......
Primary Education	8,500	......	......
Deposits	......	......	......
Advances	......	284 7 4	......
Plant and Store	15,070	352 6 11	......
Miscellaneous	10,412	588 12 0	......
Payments on Account of last Year's Liabilities	......	10,536 12 1	......
Rupees	30,72,379	73,964 7 5	
			73,964 7 5
Balance on January 1872	......		1,82,406 0 4
		Rupees	2,56,370 7 9

NOSHERWANJEE COYAJEE, Assistant Controller.
T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

CALCUTTA.—4TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, only one or two batches at Rs. 99, and several at Rs. 99-2, or 1 to 0-14 discount, small sums at Rs. 99-4 to 99-6, or 0-12 to 0-10 discount.

4 per cents, of 1872 at Rs. 102.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-4.

In shares :—

National Bank shares yesterday at Rs. 89, and to-day a heavy batch.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—8TH JANUARY, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th January, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 67 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th January, 1-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th January, 5-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th January, 9-27 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 4th January, 10-32 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 80 hours, 43 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	8 25	0 5
,, Galle	10 32	3 50
,, Kurrachee	3 10	0 1
,, Madras	1 36	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th Jan., 3-4 P.M. ; Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th Jan., 10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 4th Jan., 10-32 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myraboins & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	M. de St. Aldagondy.	Goedis	Hongkong, Dec. 23.
8	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, Jan. 5.
	Iva hoe	Herrimann	Liverpool, Aug. 1.
	Ruby	Grey	Liverpool, Aug. 23.

DEPARTURES

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Cashmere (s)	Avern	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Waterloo	Holland	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Nemesis (s)	Stewart	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Euphrates, to Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Asia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
4 Patna (s) .... Colombo.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 6th January.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·925	in.
Temperature of the Air	71·8	,,
Wet-bulb Thermometer	64·7	,,
Dew Point	60·7	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·686	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	0·0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	79·2	,,
Minimum do. do.	64·9	,,
General Direction of wind, N, NE, NW, NNW,		
Movement in 24 hours	293	miles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 16 packages earthenware, J. Rehimtoola ; 4 packages glassware, N. K. Mahomed ; 6 packages glassware, and 5 packages earthenware, E. T. Mahomed, 1,646 bundles iron nails, A. R. S. Mahomed.

Milbanke, s, 1,000 bundles iron hoops, and 4 cases galvanized iron, K. Jewa.

Pembrokeshire, 30 crates earthenware, H. N. Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf, s, 350 cases kerosine oil, H. A. Sagra and Co. ; 50 bundles hardware, 1 case glassware, and 1 case guage glasses, H. Allybhoy ; 21 cases oilmanstores, bacon, ham, and cheese, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 45 cases beer, E. Pallumjee.

Baldowan, 100 barrels copperas, D. Soonderjee.

Singapore, s, 45 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Jumna, 116 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 297 boxes brandy, N. Ardeshir and Son ; 75 cases brandy, E. M. Settna ; 100 boxes brandy, C. Brothers ; 200 cases brandy, J. Ruttonjee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia, s, 25 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 64 bales cotton, R. Mannckchund ; 13 bales cotton, G. Pemchund ; 50 bales cotton, D. Bhanjee and Co. ; 42 bales cotton, P. Luckmedass ; 50 bales cotton, C. Ludha ; 100 bales cotton, C. Otamchund ; 100 bales cotton, C. Purmanund ; 50 bales cotton, C. Esir.

Sir Walter Scott, 250 bales cotton, M. Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, B. Pursotum.

Mahableshwur, 60 bales cotton, L. Sewdass ; 55 bales cotton, M. Dhasee ; 401 bags myrabollams, Richard Martin and Co. ; 225 bales cotton, M. Bhagoobhoy ; 136 bags myrabollams, D. Merwanjee and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, M. Heerjee ; 48 bales cotton, J. Dayal ; 30 bales wool, M. S. Pathan ; 53 bales cotton, P. Luckmedass ; 100 bales cotton, L. Damodur.

The Foundling, 51 bales cotton, H. Chimniram ; 75 bales cotton, N. Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Remington and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, A. Lalljee ; 38 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

Nebraska, s, 500 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee ; 103 bags rapeseed, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 47 cases hingda, L. Datoo ; 1 bale cotton, Adams and Kennedy ; 52 bales cotton, M. Thackersey and Co. ; 51 bales cotton, W. Arut ; 125 bags wheat, W. Nicol Co. ; 17 bales cotton M. Poonjee ; 35 bales wool, H. Thackersee ; 100 bales cotton, B. Pursotum ; 35 bales wool, M. Khetsey.

Mongolia, s, 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 27 bales cotton, D. Ruttonsey ; 75 bales cotton, B. Geerdhur ; 34 bales cotton, and 26 bales wool, C. Megjee ; 75 bales cotton, J. Pursotum ; 34 bales cotton, K. Ramjee ; 25 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy ; 80 bales cotton, M. Sewjee.

St. Olaf s, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co. ; 16 bales cotton, K. Nansee ; 65 bales cotton, N. Sobaram ; 51 bales cotton, A. Heerjee ; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee ; 201 bales cotton, P. Assur ; 50 bales wool, N. Runsordass ; 2,500 bundles myrabollams, S. Narranjee ; 165 bales cotton, L. Khimjee and Co. ; 147 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram ; 3,300 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelwala.

Norah Greame, 175 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, N. Manockjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s, 10 bales hides, R. Susoolbhoy ; 17 bales hides, C Nanjee.

Saladin, 5 cases peacock feathers, and 4 cases fishmaws, F. M. Dama ; 20 hhds. red wine, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE

Mongolia s, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co ; 60 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Apis s, 3 chests silks, Behrend Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham and Co. ; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 48 bales cotton, N. Manockjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. ; 80 bales cotton, A. Nurbaram.

Saladin, 150 bales cotton, Jules Siegfield and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis s, 100 bales cotton, N. Manockjee.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Apis s, 20 pots rosa oil, G. Sullaman.

FOR SUEZ.

Apis s, 3 chests silks, Behrend Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Lawrel, Captain, 4th Bengal Hussars, on duty, from England.

Yorke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Weldon, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Montgomery, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Queen's, from leave, from England.

Hodgson, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.

Weldon, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 8.

Bertie, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Field, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Grant, Major, 1-17th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Carter, Ensign, 62nd Regiment, on furlough, from Lucknow.

Standen, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cannanore.

Bally, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Aurungabad.

Carnegy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, Head Quarters, on duty, from Poona.

Morse, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Carter, Ensign, 62nd Regiment, on furlough, to Europe.

Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Werge, Ensign, 2nd Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Raikes, Ensign, 1st Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Carnegy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, Head Quarters, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Stock, Captain, Bombay Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th January, 1872.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Regt N I—Capt C S Sturt, Cadre 6th N I, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub.

24th Regt N I—Asst Surg J R C Lowry to officiate in medical charge, vice Asst Surg Maconochie.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Second Capt C Thornhill has been appointed Adjt to the 6th Brig R A, vice R N Young, who retires from the Service on an annuity.

Capt F W Bean, S C, is attached to the 17th N I., for duty, and directed to join on duty at the public expense.

Maj W F Newport, S C, is transferred from general duty Sholapore to general duty Mhow, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

Private W B Randall, 3rd Hussars, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the lower standard test.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Div Order, dated 26th Dec 1871, directing Capt Nason, 49th Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Mhow during the absence of the Asst Adjt Genl on duty.

Sind District Order, dated 26th Dec 1871, directing Surg Thorp to officiate as Staff Surg and Depy Medl Storekeeper, Kurrachee, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Surg-Maj Style.

Belgaum District Order, dated 2nd Jan 1872, directing Lt Webster, 2nd Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Belgaum, during the absence of the Brig Maj on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

24th Foot, 2nd Batn—Ens G S Banister, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot—Lt H. W. Pride, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Capt M. Theobald, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col J A Wood, VC, Comdt 14th N I, from 16th to 31st Jan 1872, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan. 6.)

Mr. William Meymott Tidy, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Sharunpore, twenty-two months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 15th April 1872, together with 24 days' preparatory leave.

In modification of Notification in this Dept No. 5047A, dated 27th Nov 1871, Mr Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, Asst Mag and Collr of Allahabad, in the same capacity to Mirzapore, with effect from the 22nd Nov.

Under section 23 of Act VIII. of 1869, an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Arthur Boulderson, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Bijnour, with the authority conferred on the Mag of the District, by section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be exercised within the limits of the Nugeena and Dhampore Tehseels.

Capt George Edward Reade, Jr, Asst Cmmr of Kumaon, with the full powers of a Mag as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WHITTLE—HOLMES—November 21st, at Alsten Lane Chapel, Alsten, by the Rev. Henry Sharples, Alfred Whittle, Esq., of Veerumgaum, to Annie, only daughter of the late William Holmes, Esq., of Preston.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—LAWSON—January 5th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Paton, W. G. Miller, Esq., to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of L. Lawson, Esq.—No cards.

DEATHS.

MORLAND—January 7th, at the Lighthouse, Colaba, Alice Mary, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant Henry Morland, late H. M. Indian Navy, aged 27.

SAVAGE—At Kurrachee, Ellen Jane, the beloved wife of George Savage, aged 34, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ROOKE—ROSS—January 1st, at Monghyr, by the Rev. J. C. Love, Edward George, eldest son of the late Captain E. Rooke, Executive Engineer, Raneegunge, to Hannah Mary, widow of the late Duncan McPhail Ross, Esq.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1872.

THE Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 19th Sept. 1871, lays down the amount of administrative control which the Imperial Government intends to exercise over provincial expenditure. The Governor General may be fully trusted with the task of seeing that provincial funds do not trespass upon imperial resources, but who is to exercise a similar control over provincial encroachments upon local funds? The matter is not altogether left unnoticed in the Resolution alluded to, which makes rules for preserving the distinction between local and provincial accounts, but it is clear that the Government of India will take less notice of a misappropriation of local funds than they would of an attempt to obtain a larger grant from themselves; and unless our local officers and Local Fund Committees carefully understand the risk which they are running, and keep a sharp look-out on the P. W. D., they will find themselves falling a prey to an ambitious Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., whose sole aim may be to immortalize himself by building and furnishing regal residences and Council Chambers without a thought as to the needs of distant and neglected talookas, whose wants are limited to a demand for unostentatious but necessary wells, roads, and dhurrumsalas, and other petty works of construction or repair. The public money available for administering and developing this Empire may be grouped under three titles—Imperial, Provincial, and Local. The circle round which Imperial funds float is the Empire, that round which Provincial float is the Presidency or province, whilst the unit of the Local Fund system is the talooka or subdivision of a collectorate. As India had a right to protest against the ball given by the English to the Khedive in England being made a charge on Indian Imperial funds, so has a talook just as much right to complain of its ewe lamb being taken away to build a costly Secretariat or Mamlutdar's Cutcherry. The three funds have entirely different functions to fulfil, and each must be kept distinct from the other. Imperial funds have charges thrown upon them familiar to all and co-eval with the foundation of this Empire. Provincial funds are a late birth, born out of the celebrated Resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th December 1870, and to them we owe the latest financial efforts of this Government and the non-agricultural cess. The heads of expenditure for which they provide in whole, or part, are briefly as follows—Education, sanitation, police administration, roads, and other provincial public works—towards the whole of which the Supreme Government contributes less than £900,000.

Local funds in point of antiquity hold an intermediate place between imperial and provincial funds, but to the millions of our subjects they are a matter of far more palpable and real interest than either of the others. Out of some nine millions computed to form the population of this Presidency, how many, it may be asked, care for or ever see the costly Government offices in Bombay and at the district stations, the military barracks, the fortifications and munitions of war, &c., upon which the bulk of Government money is spent? But, within the limits of the unsophisticated talook which supplies its thousands of land revenue, no well is dug or repaired, no dhurrumsala built, no road opened or other material progress effected, but what the whole country round sees and feels the present assistance of the "Sirkar mâbâp." Bombay Act III. 1869 provided funds for expenditure on local works of public utility and improvement within this Presidency. The back bone of the local fund revenue consists in the one anna cess levied on every rupee of land revenue. To this have to be added various other sources of income arising from cattle pound fees, staging bungalow fees, ferries, and so forth. By the system of local fund district and talook committees, which, though not yet fully developed, have proved on the whole a success, every village in the country knows of the object and sources of the local fund revenues; and as a consequence the people watch with the greatest jealousy any supposed misappropriation of these funds. There is not a cultivator in Bombay who cannot tell you how much of the rent he pays is due to the head of local fund assessment, whilst there is not only not a single cultivator, but not even the best-educated native, who can tell you how much of the taxes he pays finds its way into provincial and how much into imperial channels. Officers experienced in Mofussil life know how deeply the word and the principle involved in "Local Funds" has sunk into the vernaculars and generally into the public mind, and would view with the greatest alarm any attempt, directly or indirectly, on the part of Government to divert these funds from their strictly local application to provincial purposes. There has been more talk of British good faith and Government honesty thrust down the throats of Local Fund tax-payers in past time, and a greater consideration shown in conciliating their interests and soliciting their supervision of Local Fund accounts, than has been exhibited in any other measure that Government has ever introduced into the country.

Local funds existed before the Act was passed to which we have alluded. There is nothing strange in this, unless the instinct of self-preservation is to be accounted strange. Who can tell or distinguish between the pressing wants of a distant station so well as the officers on the spot? People must have water to drink, and if the masonry of their only well suddenly falls in, or the water turns salt, a remedy must be supplied without waiting for the sanction of half a dozen departments to expend a little money in a fameless village. Again, two centuries' overgrowth of prickly pear must be cleared away, a bridge or crossing must be erected or repaired, and a thousand other petty works are needed which must be done quickly and done cheaply, neither of which requisites can be fulfilled unless Government supplies its aid through some agency on the spot possessed of local knowledge and interested in the careful and economical execution of the works in question. This need must always exist in every progressive country, and accordingly, even in time past, local funds chiefly made up by voluntary or semi-voluntary contributions of the local native inhabitants, and occasional assistance from imperial funds, supplied the local officers with those sinews of civilization without which the country would not be in the advanced and growing state in which it now is. The system, however, was uneven, and gave way to the present administration of local funds which has wonderfully adapted itself to local needs, and is without exception the most successful piece of statesmanship that the last six years can boast of. No one pretends that the system has as yet run itself clear, or that it is not capable of improvement; but the principle of talook and district funds raised by the talooks and districts for the sole benefit of those divisions of the country, and administered by and through the district officers with the co-operation and assistance of the local native potentates and committees, is one with which Government cannot now interfere without a distinct breach of faith with the country, and the reversal of a policy which has commended itself, alone of all financial measures, alike to the tax collectors and the tax payers. The danger which we apprehend to local funds, from the institution of provincial taxes, is two-fold. First, the fate of Naboth's vineyard; secondly, the impossibility of expansion with so jealous and strong a rival. In the first place, Indian finances have a peculiar talent for unexpected deficits, and when the Provincial Budget finds itself, as it assuredly will, unable to carry on the works which it deems essential, it will be sorely tempted to cheat the poor Local Funds of some of their slender resources, and either openly divert them to provincial purposes, or else, under a specious tyranny, force the district committees to incur expenses which ought to be defrayed by provincial funds. The second danger is not a matter of pure speculation and of probability, but of actual historical fact. In levying a tax on the non-agricultural classes for provincial purposes, Government made use of a suggestion already thrown out by the Director of Public Instruction for the benefit of local funds. As the country develops and more capital is sunk in local improvements, more capital will be required for supplying new and emergent needs, and more will be necessary for maintaining in a state of proper repair and efficiency works already executed. Under these circumstances every encroachment on the taxable area will tend to cripple local funds. This will be felt more and more by the local committees, and unless the Government of India consents to forego a certain percentage of imperial revenue, say a certain proportion of each progressive increase of land assessment, local funds will be unable to meet the charges which must necessarily be thrown upon them. The old days of liberal contributions may be said to have passed entirely away, and no help from this source can be expected. Formerly a Collector was the greatest officer of Government whom a district gentleman knew, and to gain his approval was worth a liberal donation for a local road. But there is an art in Asiatic generosity: and a generous Hindoo or Parsee prefers now to immortalize his name in connection with a building, statue, or arch erected in Bombay, rather than to win the respect and gratitude of an up-country population who have no power to bestow titles or ostentatious thanks in return for wells or improved means of communication. In this manner, then, Collectors and Local Fund Committees must look to themselves to maintain the integrity of their local fund system, or they will find themselves swept away before half of their great work is accomplished.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at Bombay from Poona on Sunday evening. He left yesterday morning for Ahmedabad.

ON Saturday, a native vessel brought an additional cargo of poor Zoroastrians from Bunder Abbas. No less than twelve died on the voyage.

MR. JOHN PITT-KENNEDY, who has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, arrived from England at Bombay by the mail before last, and reached Calcutta on Thursday.

THE year 1871 has proved less profitable to the Bank of Madras than any year since 1860 inclusive. The dividend for the twelve months ending 31st December is only 5½ per cent.

MR. H. ST. A. GOODRICH, of the Madras Civil Service, met with a serious accident at Ootacamund on Tuesday last. He was thrown from the horse he was riding on the Coonoor road, and was picked up senseless, and taken to the house of Major Richards, where he lies in a very precarious state, suffering from concussion of the brain.

WE observe that the home papers received by the last mail publish a telegram from Bombay, dated Tuesday the 12th December last, stating that "a great prayer meeting of Parsees was held at the chief fire-temple of Hormusjee Wadia for the restoration to health of the Prince." We are glad to observe also that the English press notice with satisfaction the loyalty and sympathy evinced by the natives of India towards the royal patient and his mother.

AN amusing story is related by the *Malta Times* of a wholesale escape of prisoners from the civil prison at Corradino. One of these gentlemen, rejoicing in his new-found freedom, took a ticket for the Opera, and notwithstanding his prison dress, succeeded in sitting out the whole of the first act of *Ruy Blas*, of which performance, it is understood, he vouchsafed a most favourable and unfettered opinion. Unfortunately, however, for himself, he and most of his comrades were speedily once more under lock and key.

THE *Cape Standard* of 4th November says the number of large-sized stones which are found at the South African diamond-fields eclipses all diamond countries known. "It is no exaggeration," we are told, "to say that to hear of diamonds of 100 carats being found is almost common, and above thirty carats the finds are very numerous. But we have to-day to chronicle the discovery of the largest prize that has been unearthed at these diggings. Our authority is beyond suspicion, and we are assured that the size of the diamond is one hundred and fifty-four carats. It is said to be off-coloured, but is of excellent shape, and is considered to be the largest gem of its description that has been found in this century."

YET another action for libel against our contemporary the *Times of India*! Truly it has had its hands full of late, and its opinion will soon be invaluable on the law of defamation. At one of our police courts yesterday, Mr. Sudoba Powar entered the legal lists, and obtained a summons against Mr. Matthias Mull, the managing proprietor of our unfortunate contemporary. The curious thing about this new dish of journalistic hot water is that religion—at any rate, in a very worldly acceptation of the term—appears to have had a good deal to do with it. The pursuer is a rev. gentleman, formerly or at present, we do not know which, a Baptist missionary; and the cause of offence is alleged to be a letter which appeared in our contemporary on the 7th December, headed with the name of an association supposed to be zealous in peaceful and loving struggles, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and signed and finished with "Rom. xv. 20"—a sort of grace after meat which if meant to ask a blessing on all that had gone before, seems to have been eminently ineffective.

THE *Madras Mail* thus refers the question of the Governorship of Madras:—"No news yet of a new Governor for Madras, and Lord Napier is said to have made up his mind to leave by the second steamer in March. A contemporary mentions a rumour to the effect that his Lordship has been offered another year's tenure of office. This may or may not be the case. We incline to the latter supposition, because we [illegible] know that his Lordship was expected home in April and that it is not at all improbable that he will re-enter the diplomatic service. When Lord Napier accepted the Governorship of Madras, it was, we believe, with the understanding that he should be at liberty to return to the diplomatic service after the expiration of his Governorship. It is just possible, of course, that he may have forfeited this privilege by accepting an additional year's service in Madras, and in that case we could understand his Lordship's anxiety to continue for an extended period in his present position. Supposing, however, that the old arrangement has not been modified, it seems only reasonable, in the present precarious position of the Ministry, that his Lordship should be rather anxious than otherwise to leave Madras for some other sphere of duty. A Conservative Ministry might not be so willing to listen to his claims for employment as the present Government, and were he even to accept another year's tenure of Madras, he might at the end of that time, in the event of a change of Ministry, find himself shelved for good. Our own impression, therefore, is that Lord Napier would prefer to leave Madras when his time is up, provided some further appointment can be found for him."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

The official bulletin issued at noon to-day regarding the Prince of Wales states that everything goes on favourably in all respects, and that the health of His Royal Highness is so far established that no further bulletin will be issued until Saturday next.

Mr. Gregory will be gazetted to-morrow to the Governorship of Ceylon, and leaves England on the 21st instant.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will shortly retire, and will be succeeded by Sir Phillip Wodehouse.

The troopship Euphrates has arrived at Portsmouth.

PARIS, 7TH JANUARY, 11 P.M.

The election of M. Vautrain as a member of the National Assembly is certain in 259 sections out of 327. M. Vautrain has obtained 101,000 votes, and M. Victor Hugo 61,000.

Many of the electors have abstained from voting.

PARIS, 8TH JANUARY.

The final result of the Elections for the National Assembly is as follows :—

M. Vautrain 121,158 votes, and M. Victor Hugo 93,423 votes.

M. Challemel Lacour, a Radical, has been elected for Marseilles,

MADRID, 8TH DEC. (? JAN.)

The Cortes have been convoked for the 22nd instant.

LONDON, 6TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅝d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅝d.
Oriental Bank shares, £45.
Chartered ,, ,, £15.
,, Mercantile ,, £25.
Hongkong and Shanghai, £44.
Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £50,625,000.
Total Notes in Bank of England and France, £116,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 96.
4½ ,, ditto .... 101.
5½ ,, ditto .... 107¼.
Consols, for account, 92¾.

The Bombay Mail of the 16th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

LAST night His Excellency the Governor alighted at Parell from the Poona mail train. He is at present staying at Parell.

A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning in honour of the Governor's arrival.

It will be noticed that a telegram from England reports that Sir Seymour will be succeeded shortly by Sir Phillip Wodehouse.

MILITARY ITEMS.

FROM Darjeeling we learn that the 4-24th Battery, Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, was to have left that sanitarium on New Year's day for Gwalior. During the two years the battery remained in Darjeeling only one man died, and he is said to have arrived there in bad health.

THE Madras Municipality are not disposed to allow the officers of H.M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters to depart in peace. Mr. Barclay appeared on behalf of the Madras Municipality, on Friday, at the Town Police Court, before Mr. T. G. Clarke and Mr. Campbell, and applied for a summons against Dr. Finnimore of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, for neglecting to register his name and take out a certificate as required by the Municipal Act. This summons is to be followed up by summonses against the other officers of the regiment.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 3RD JANUARY.

A NEW distribution of the force has been arranged. General McMurdo with 7,000 men is to hold a line of country from the Royal Canal at Badlee to the Jumna at Beraree, about a front of 4½ miles, against an attack under General Travers with 10,000 men from Allipore, whose line of advance will be merely restricted by the necessity of keeping open its communications with Kurnaul or Meerut: its outposts will be thrown out, and it will take up its position on the 9th. Its object will be to establish itself on the ridge overlooking the city of Delhi.

The troops are distributed as follows :—

MAJOR-GENERAL TRAVERS, V.C., ATTACKING FORCE.

Two Cavalry Brigades under Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B.

D-D, R. H. A.	1st B. C.
F-F, R. H. A.	8th B. C.
4th Hussars.	17th B. C.
20th Hussars.	Central India Horse.

Three Infantry Brigades.

F-16 R. A.	72nd Highlanders.	20th N. I.
D-16 R. A.	3rd N. I.	3rd Ghoorkhas.
F-19 R. A.	10th N. I.	35th N. I.
1-5th Foot.	14th N. I.	45th N. I.
65th Foot.		

MAJOR-GENERAL MCMURDO, C.B., DEFENDING FORCE.

One Cavalry Brigade under Col. C. C. Fraser, C.B., V.C.

E-F, R. H. A.	6th B. C.
11th Hussars.	12th B. C.
3rd B. C.	

Two Brigades.

D-19 R. A.	11th N. I.
E-19 R. A.	17th N. I.
A-22 R. A.	32nd N. I.
92nd Highlanders.	40th N. I.
105th Foot.	1st Ghoorkhas.
109th Foot.	

There are some fine positions which, if properly held, will require a good deal of taking, but the latitude allowed to the attacking force in the way of their communications being kept up with either Kurnaul or Meerut gives them every advantage they could desire. With one acknowledged base of operations the defenders could devote a good deal of their attention to cutting off their line of communication, but, when they have such a margin given them, they will be weak indeed if they do not give the strong position a very wide berth, and direct their attack on the right of the position held by McMurdo's force, making Meerut their base, as the Jumna at this time of year is fordable in many places, irrespective of pontoon trains and the Sappers and Miners.

However, *nous verrons*, all are on their trial, and in the first start both may break down; but, as the casualties will be only paper casualties, it will not be necessary to have recruits out from the depôts to fill up the gaps.

The invitations for the Viceroy's Ball on the 8th are out. Dress, "Camp or [illegible] dress."

As by General Orders officers are to wear the ordinary field dress at parades, *and elsewhere*, during the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy in Camp, we may possibly see some parties at the festive scene got up in patrol-jackets and butcher boots! Perhaps the following extract of order may interest you :—

"Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies will be allowed one bell tent each, and will make their own arrangements for its transport and that of 40 lbs. of baggage each.

"Officers on leave who intend accompanying the troops will be required to make their own arrangements for obtaining shelter in shouldarees at the rate of two officers to one shouldaree—they will also be allowed to obtain carriage for 40 lbs. of baggage. It is to be understood that these officers are only permitted to accompany the Division on the understanding that the above scale of camp equipage and baggage will not be exceeded."

In one Division it has been given out that any servant taken in excess of the one body servant and horsekeepers allowed will be flogged, and all excess baggage confiscated! However, so long as the prescribed number of beasts of burthen are not exceeded and overloaded, it can matter little to Generalissimos how many creature comforts the *dodgy* British officer surrounds himself with. With a judiciously-built pack saddle, a good deal can be carried on a second charger. At the same time it ought to be imperative that the second charger is not to be knocked out of time by carrying loads, and his owner be obliged to requisition a trooper if called upon for any extra duty. I believe in the "Soldiers' Pocket Book" the author tersely sets down what should be a Staff Officer's motto as "Affability and reticence;" certainly the Commander's motto should be, "Decision and consideration." Men will not work with a will if they are *hunted.*

The Commander-in-Chief's inspections began yesterday. He leaves the whole thing to Generals Commanding Divisions, and after looking at the troops on the parade grounds allows them to go out and take up positions as opposing armies, and fight it out.

He commenced with the Second Division, it being the furthest point from the Head Quarters Camp. Things were not quite in form. The opposing parties were too courteous to each other. Troops exposed themselves, and, instead of being blown off the face of the earth, were allowed to go unmolested. The Umpires decided it was "all skittles." However, as I have said many times before, we have all come here to learn.

To-day His Excellency inspected the Third (General Sir Harry Tombs's) Division, and the performance was on the whole quite brilliant. Up to the mid-day meal the force was pretty equally divided, and no particularly decisive success was obtained by either party, but after luncheon there was a slight re-sorting, and the weaker portion had the task of falling back *in form.* As they had a good start, it naturally, as far as the pursuers went, resolved itself into a Cavalry and Horse Artillery affair, as a stern chase is proverbially a long one, one man on foot being as good as another, and *rather better*, as the Irishman said. However, the Central India Horse, which, with the 1st and 6th B. C., formed the Cavalry Brigade of the pursuers against the 4th Hussars on the side of the pursued, did its very best to cut off the retreat—one of its squadrons was adjudged by the Umpires as annihilated trying to cross a canal cutting under fire of a square of Infantry, but the remainder threatened the rear of the foe *almost* as well as it could be done; but, alas! their time had come, and the Officer Commanding the 4th Hussars did exactly what De Brack instances in his admirable work as an artful little dodge that is almost certain of success. Both regiments had three squadrons. Captain Stanley Clarke, commanding the 4th Hussars, seeing the Central India Horse formed up in line, and perhaps rather stronger than his own regiment, detached a squadron to threaten to turn their flank. Naturally, the Central India Horse wheeled round a squadron to meet them, and, *directly* they had done so, the Hussars were back to their main body, and before the Native Cavalry, as will happen nine times out of ten, saw what was up, the 4th were down on them like greased lightning as they were wheeling into line, every Hussar riding like a demon, and evidently entering into the spirit of the thing. It was all most neatly timed; ten seconds one way or the other, and it would have been quite different; but, as it was, the Umpires all gave it that the Hussars had rolled up the other people.

The Chief then sounded a cessation of hostilities, and the valiant warriors returned to the delights of "stables" after a very average day's outing.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DELHI, 3RD JANUARY.

THE first of the year was devoted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to inspect the construction of a pontoon bridge which was thrown over the river Jumna by some companies of the Bengal Sappers, a particularly fine body of men, working under the command of Captain Murray.

The pontoons are of General Paseley's pattern, shaped like boats with flattish sides, and are made of iron in place of copper, which is the preferable material. Over the pontoon are placed the baulks to support the bridge at about 12 feet distance.

The operations commenced by forming rafters of two sets of pontoons, the wood-work of intervening bay being carried on each raft. When each raft was completed it was manned by the proper complement of Sappers, and pulled out into the river in divisions of six rafts each.

The first bay of the bridge on the land side was meanwhile supported on a trestle, and was ready about the same time that the one set of rafts were fairly started. By word of command the First Division rafts were severally quickly got into position, the anchors dropped, and the bridge laid down, and were followed as rapidly by the Second Division, and within three and a half hours from the start the Commander-in-Chief with his Staff rode over the bridge.

Some practice of signalling completed the day's work.

On the 2nd, the Commander-in-Chief started early as usual to inspect the Second Division under General McMurdo. As soon as one Brigade had been inspected it was ordered off to take up the strongest position it could find on the ancient hill fort, Naraina. This it accomplished, but the following Division were able to get their guns bearing on its flank, and the defenders retired to the second, on a low range of hills running parallel to the former range and about 400 yards away.

This position was extremely strong, as it had a bund exactly like a natural fort in front of it, but thoroughly well flanked by the fire of the defensive line covering the heights. A battery was sent round the north of Fort Naraina to turn the flank of the defence, but, the moment it showed itself, so strong a fire was thrown on it that it had at once to retire. The defenders' guns were massed on a hill considerably to the left rear, and kept back the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, which had been sent to attempt to turn their left, but were involved in a mass of nullahs and bad ground, and were unable to advance sufficiently to influence the progress of the attack.

However, in spite of the strength of the position, the attacking force, nothing daunted, rushed down the fort hill into the valley and up the other side with great vigour in spite of the hot fire of the skirmishers, and latterly of the volley firing of one of the regiments, and finally capturing the position forced the defenders to retire hurriedly to the third position on a village in the rear.

In this case unquestionably the decision, had it been a fight, would have been given against the attack, for to storm a strong position held by regiments in line, and flanked and flanking a very strong outpost, by a rush, in spite of the volley firing of breechloaders, is rather too much to expect even from the Indian Army.

Some misunderstanding about the Umpire's orders permitted the attack to outflank the third position, and on the capture, or rather abandonment of the village, a halt was called to refresh man and horse.

After lunch the sides were reversed, and Brigadier Walker, who had commanded the attacking force, was ordered to prevent, if he could, Brigadier Watson's force reaching the tents.

Unfortunately Col. Walker and his Brigade were on the exterior circle, having worked into that position when they outflanked the right of Brigadier Watson's last position.

Brigadier Watson taking advantage of the interior lines started off his Brigade at a swinging march direct for Camp. The other Brigade pushed on in pain after it, till nearly clear of the fort-hill, when a company, and afterwards a half battalion of a Sikh regiment came and opened a fire on the flank of the Brigade, which should have stopped and charged these skirmishers; but seeing Camp close, and considering they had won the day, they moved on, and gave time to the Highlanders of the opposing force to run up and join in the flank fire. In the meanwhile, both Brigadiers had outrun their Cavalry and Horse Artillery, and the onset was stopped, judgment being given against Brigadier Watson. Throughout the day's proceedings many errors and misunderstandings would have been avoided had the orders been laid down more clearly, and had it not been settled beforehand which force was to be beaten.

On the 3rd, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded in turn to inspect the Third Division, commanded by General Sir H. Tombs. Here, as yesterday, after one Brigade had been inspected it was ordered off to take up a position some five miles off, but here it was left to each Brigadier to make his own dispositions and fight his best. The result was the most brilliant day up to date by far, and a most successful defence though exposed to a clever attack.

The first Brigade drew up its forces and occupied a low range of sand hills which runs perpendicular to the high road to Rohtuck, in front of a village called Longline. Slight entrenchments were thrown up to protect the guns and line of defence on the left, and every endeavour was made by finesse and by keeping the regiments on his right in the back ground to induce the attacking force to consider the right the weakest, and hence tempt him to attack on that side. Colonel Payne, who led the attack, fell apparently into this belief, and acting under it he pushed his Cavalry and Horse Artillery in great strength under cover of some sugarcane fields to make a false attack on the defenders' left, while his infantry in strength moved over to the opposite flank to the attack of the heights. His cavalry drove the defenders out of the village, and he got his guns into position there and played with considerable execution on the defender's cavalry, which were withdrawn, and had this been the real attack it might have succeeded. Unfortunately the line had to cross an extensive open plain, and his movements were plainly discovered, and dispositions were made to receive him warmly. The advance was made in echelon of battalions in line covered by skirmishers, and under the impression that the defenders' position had been turned the attack was hastened. Not, however, till the leading regiment reached the foot of the hill was the defenders' force brought up, when, to the surprise of the attack, so heavy a fire rained on them that they were swept off, and the attack failed.

On the return home the forces were reversed, and the 2nd Brigade was ordered to consider itself the rear guard of a retreating army, while the first formed the advanced guard of the victorious pursuers. The object of the retreat was to cross the canal over a bridge in face of the pursuers. The whole of this movement was rapidly and neatly executed, and the whole wound up by a brilliant charge of the 4th Hussars, who were on the defensive side, and who lured on the Goonah Horse into a trap. The Officer Commanding the 4th Hussars sent out a squadron to entice the Goonah Horse, and the bait took; the squadron was charged, and, when the Goonah Horse were in full swing, the 4th burst from the village and caught them fairly in flank, and by the Umpire's decision overthrew them.

The following day, the 4th, was employed in the inspection of the First Division, with the same arrangement of one Brigade being sent out to take up a position for defence during the inspection of the 2nd Brigade. The morning broke cold and misty. No London fog could have been thicker when the 1st Brigade marched out towards a village (Beharee), near the right bank of the Jumna, and about five miles from Camp. The defensive position was well chosen, their left resting on a village (Kamalpore), and the line, cresting some small ridges and hillocks, being well covered from any front attack. The great fault which finally told against them was that they were too crowded. Had their left been extended and supported by a rough field work no enemy could possibly have outflanked them, as a jheel would have protected their flank, and have forced the Cavalry and Horse Artillery to have passed on the open within five or six hundred yards of the fortified post. As it happened, the attacking artillery and cavalry passing close to the jheel were enabled to get on the flank of the defenders' position and drive them out of it, the distance from the fire being about 1,700 yards.

The attack commenced by an attack on a village (Mokundpore), where a party of signallers were captured; this village was occupied by the squadron who had captured it, dismounted, till the infantry were able to come up. The flank attack being thus protected by the possession of the village, the Horse Artillery and Cavalry were pushed on close past a jheel, over a still nullah which ought to have been defended by the attacked Brigade Cavalry, into a position where they enfiladed the whole line of defenders and their guns. The Infantry, in the meanwhile, were pushed on to the attack on the village, but the line of skirmishers advancing beyond the protection of their supports were gallantly charged by a squadron of the Cavalry, and, being forced to form squares immediately under the fire of the defensive line, were marched by the Umpires off to the rear. In the meanwhile, a battery was led up close to the defenders' line in an excellent manner, being kept well under cover till it commenced to open fire within three hundred yards of the defender's position. Undoubtedly, as pointed out afterwards by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the regiment in front of it should have, at all hazards, charged to capture it, for its fire simply made the position untenable to the defence. The whole view assumed such an aspect that the halt was called and the Umpires were called upon to decide, but they could not agree, and all marched home, each party satisfied that they had the best of the day, chief praise being bestowed on one Brigadier for the excellence of his position, and the other for the skilful dispositions of his attack.

On the 5th and 6th are the Assault of Arms, which promises to be a great success, and which will give some rest to the hard-worked horses. On Monday night is the Governor General's Ball in Delhi, a motley assembly in all probability, as the Camp fashion of dress is to be the recognised pattern, the 40 lbs. of kit preventing the full feather.

Scindia and the third son of Sir Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul were both present at the manœuvres. The latter seems a most intelligent youth; the former is well known for his abilities as a military tactician.

The most observable fact as yet developed in these fights is that, while the attacking side makes most excellent use of its Cavalry and Horse Artillery, the defence seems paralyzed and unable to employ that arm—but no doubt, as the Commanding Officers gain a little more confidence, great improvement will be made and a more brilliant style will be adopted.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

GENERAL BOURCHIER, on the 4th instant, reports that he continues to advance. The hills are becoming more precipitous. There have been no further hostilities. The Looshais bring fowls and vegetables into camp, which are eagerly bartered for salt. The natives are more civilized than was expected.

General Brownlow on the 3rd, at Savoonga, reports that the Sylhoo Chief has sent a message desiring peace. He is determined to continue to advance until the Chief comes.

PRIVATE advices from the left column of the Looshai force, dated Christmas Day, state that on the 23rd and 24th ultimo there were engagements with the Lushais of the Kholell villages. The troops engaged were 50 men of the 22nd P.N.I. and about 150 of the 44th, with some police under Daly. Our casualties were small; the enemy's losses were not ascertainable, as they fought almost entirely under cover, and carried off their dead or wounded. The enemy surrounded the English camp on the night of the 23rd, and kept up an incessant fire on our piquets till morning, and more or less all the following day, though they retreated whenever our forces advanced on them.—*Englishman*, Jan 6.

THE refractory Chief Bohmong, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, still continues to be obstinate in his refusal to supply the required number of coolies for the Looshai Expedition. The *Bengal Times* informs us that the District Superintendent of Police from Chittagong will shortly proceed with a dozen constables and a sub-inspector into his territories, to collect the number of coolies remaining unprovided. There are rumours afloat that Bohmong means to make an armed resistance, in which case it is to be hoped the Superintendent will be provided with a larger force, for the present number is hardly sufficient even to prevent the coolies, when collected, from escaping.

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BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair on the Kalbadevi Road commences to-morrow.

MESSRS. RUSTOMJEE AND SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY returned from Khundalla on Sunday.

MR. C. E. FOX, Commissioner and Master in Equity, High Court, returned from Agra on Sunday last.

THE BULSAR READING ROOM.—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has contributed Rs. 251 to the above institution.

We understand that Mr. J. P. Green, barrister-at-law, is expected to return here from England next month.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Shaw Stewart, the newly-appointed Acting Collector of Surat, assumed charge of his office on Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL AT SURAT.—The new High School building at Surat, erected at the expense of Mr. Scrabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, is to be opened to-day.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, a Hindoo named Rama Hurry fell from a palm tree on the Warden Road. He was hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

VAGRANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.—Yesterday there were twenty-seven vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.—We see from a native paper that Mr. F. D. Melville, District Judge of Ahmedabad, intends shortly to apply for a few months' leave.

DHARWAR HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Wamon Abajee Moduk B. A., has been appointed head master of the Dharwar High School. Mr. Moduk left this, for Dharwar on Saturday.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF SURAT.—The *Gujerat Friend* states that Mr. A. D. Pollen has been appointed Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, during Mr. Murphy's absence.

ERECTION OF A TANK.—A tank is in course of erection in the village at Wudkal, in the Neriad talooka, at the expense of Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Myral, Dewan to H. H. Mulharao.

CASTE DISPUTE AT SURAT.—Mr. Premchund Roychund, of this city, has gone to Surat with the object of bringing to an amicable settlement a dispute among certain members of his caste.

THE LATE MRS. MORLAND.—Owing to the death of Mrs. Morland on Sunday last, and in token of sympathy for Captain H. Morland, Her Majesty's Dockyard was closed during a portion of yesterday.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital on the body of one Kulloo, a bhungy employed in the hospital, who had died suddenly. The enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

INQUEST.—On Saturday, Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Colbhat lane, concerning the death of a Hindoo, aged about thirty years, named Luxmon Bhowanee. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died from heart disease.

A NATIVE ATHLETIC CLUB AT RAJCOTE.—A club has been started at Rajcote under the name of the Rajcote Hindoo Club, with the object of practising the most popular English games, such as cricket, foot-ball, &c., and to revive native games.

THE RECENT ARREST AT BARODA.—We learn that Venkutrao Putwurdhun, who was kept in confinement on a charge of having furnished to a native author certain State information, has been released by the order of the Gaekwar.

HIGH COURT.—The Christmas vacation having terminated, the High Court will re-open for business to-morrow. The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent will preside in one of the division courts; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs will sit in the Insolvency Court.

IMMENSE NUPTIAL DINNER.—On Friday last, a Hindoo Maharaj named Judoonathjee, now a resident of Surat gave a *burra khana* to his caste men on the occasion of the marriage of his son. It is said that about twenty thousand members of his caste, including females, were present.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—A Hindoo named Sukhia Luxmon was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Withoo Luxmon, and was remanded to jail, pending the recovery of the complainant, who is now in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—Yesterday, before Nana Morojee, five boatmen were charged with stealing six pints of beer out of a cask, the property of Dorabjee Pallonjee, muccadum to Messrs. Nicol and Co. The prisoners had been drinking, and they were convicted and each sentenced to receive eight stripes at the Custom House Bunder.

FUND FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—The Parsees of Surat had, up till Saturday, subscribed among themselves about Rs. 1,039 for the above fund.—A meeting of the Parsees of Broach was held on Saturday when Mr. Bomanshaw Cowasjee addressed them on behalf of the poor Zoroastrians. A good sum was subscribed by the Parsees of this place also.

GAMBLING.—Three Parsees, named respectively Bomanjee Cowasjee, Dossabhoy Pestonjee, and Shapoorjee Dorabjee, were yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Constable Brewin, with gaming with dice and money on the Esplanade. The defendants were adjudged guilty, and fined four rupees each, or, in default, to suffer a fortnight's imprisonment.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 247 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 66 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 146 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners, 165 were natives and the remaining 82 were Europeans.

OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan named Alladan Koja *alias* Allaruckia Jaffer was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at Dhuree-tar Street, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, he being an old offender. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March of the Period		Riviere.
Overture	Egmont	Beethoven.
Quadrille	Dinorah	
Selection ...(Op.)	L'Elisire d'Amore	Donizetti.
Valse	Der Morgenstern	Labitzky.
Galop	Politechniker	Kuhner.

A **FIRE** broke out about 8 o'clock last night in a stable situated in a lane opposite the Marine Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It originated in a loft recently stored with hay, and the damage might have proved more considerable than it did, but for the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Connell, of the Bombay Police force, and Dinshah Ruttonjee, a guard in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The fire was soon put out.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—On Thursday last, a Mahomedan girl named Ashia, aged about twelve years, while engaged in cooking her meals, received severe burns on her legs. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died on Sunday. A coroner's inquest was held on the body the same day, and the jury found that the girl's death was caused by congestion of the lungs following burns, which she had received by her clothes having accidentally caught fire.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Antone Lobo, a boy, aged about four years. The jury returned a verdict that the boy's death was caused by his having been accidentally burnt by his clothes taking fire.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—We have received and gratefully acknowledge the January number of the Indian Travellers' Guide published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It contains a clearly-defined and excellent map of India with the railway lines and public roads distinctly marked upon it. The information contained is indispensable to any one travelling in India, taking it up before we decide our holiday trips we can compare the cost and advantages in the way of sight-seeing of the different routes described in this little book. It may be obtained for the low price of as. 8 at Messrs. Treacher and Co., and at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's. It is impossible to give anything like a description of its various contents. It contains the special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, and the routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, and Western India.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Golconda, 1,909 tons, and 450 H. P., Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Carter and Mr. Butler.
For Brindisi—Mr. F. N. James and Mr. E. Stanford.
For Suez—Mr. Allen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE Austrian Lloyds' steamer Sphinx left Trieste for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, on the 4th instant.

THE ship RUBY, 878 tons, Captain George Gray, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE ship IVANHOE, 1,610 tons, Captain F. H. Herrimann, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coke and coals.

THE s.s. PEARL, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Captain Ross, 2nd Queen's Regiment, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. NEMESIS, 1,587 tons, Captain John Stewart, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,162 bales of cotton, 1,115 bales of wool, 3,098 cwt. of galls, 164¾ cwts. of gum, 403½ cwts. of coir yarn, 300 cwts. of horns, and Mr. J. Pousman as a passenger.

THE s.s. CASHMERE, Captain James Avern, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Scott, Ensign Raikes, Ensign R. Werge, and Mr. J. H. Corbett. For Muscat.—Mr. and Mrs. Alley Suchoo and three children, and forty-two deck passengers.

THE s.s. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Bishop Meurin, Mr. G. Butler, Mr. J. Pousman, Rev. Father Pagani, Rev. Father Peters, Sister Gertrude, Sister Hilda, three Masters Noonan, Mr. L. Crawford, forty-one lascars and crew of the Hugh Rose, and thirty-seven deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
19 41 m	4 5	Tuesday......... 9	4 4 m	2 8
0 54 a	7 4		4 7 a	8 8
10 32 m	5 0	Wednesday ... 10	4 53 m	3 4
11 42 a	7 9		4 56 a	9 1
11 27 m	5 4	Thursday 11	5 44 m	3 11
...			5 47 a	9 0
10 28 m	8 0	Friday 12	6 34 m	4 7
0 21 a	5 5		6 35 a	8 5
1 10 m	7 9	Saturday...... 13	7 20 m	4 11
1 11 a	5 1		7 21 a	7 6
1 53 m	7 4	Sunday 14	8 8 m	4 11
2 3 a	4 5		8 8 a	6 1
2 37 m	6 7	Monday......... 15	8 59 m	4 11
2 57 a	3 9		8 56 a	4 6

New Moon—10th, 7h. 48m. P.M.

ANOTHER ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the Rev. Sudoba Powar, Baptist Missionary, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Mr. Matthias Mull, managing proprietor of the *Times of India*, whom he charged with defamation. The charge arises out of a letter which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 7th December last, headed the "S. P. G. Intrusion in the Deccan."

BOMBAY RACES—1872.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Governor.
" "	...b a h	...Jairam.
" "	...g a h	...Alexander.
Mr. Davison's ...	...b a h	...The Duke.
" "	...g a h	...Marmion.
Col. FitzWygram's	...b a h	...Von Moltke.
Mr. A. A. Abdoola's	...b a c	...Uhlan.
" "	...c a c	...Tokay.
Mr. G. Richards'	...b a h	...Oberon.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	...b a c	...Adwanee.
Major Probyn's...	...b a g	...Anarchy.

Forfeit declared for the undermentioned horses:—
1st January 1872.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a h	...Dervish.
" "	...b a h	...Nayman.
" "	...b a h	...Clipper.
" "	...g a c	...Thunder.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a c	...Romeo.
Major Crosbie's...	...g a h	...Grumbler.
" "	...n g a c	...Ruby.
" "	...rn a c	...Nudgeeb.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a h	...Lorraine.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...c a c	...Ackbar.
" "	...b a h	...Asker.
" "	...c a h	...Shadow.
Mr. Esau bin Curtus'	...g a c	...Milkman.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	...b a h	...Gladiator.
Major Probyn's	...f g a h	...Colonel R.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.
1st May 1871.

Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...c a h	...Knight of the Garter.
" ...	...g a h	...Greybeard.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a h	...The Earl.
" ...	...g a h	...Sunbeam.
Mr. Seventank's	...g s b m	...Countess.
Major Crosbie's...	...g a h	...Nonpareil.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Khusro.
" "	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
" "	...g a h	...Silvertail.
" "	...g a h	...Maharaj.
" "	...b a h	...Nayman.
" "	...b a h	...Dervish.

1st January 1872.

Mr. Bahadin Bhai's	...g a h	...Moostapha.

THE FORBES' STAKES.
1st May 1871.

Major Crosbie's	...b w g	...Viceroy.
"	...b w g	...Pretender.
"	...b w g	...Hackney.
Mr. Arthur Keat's	...b w g	...Kilmare.
Mr Davison's ...	...b aus g	...Fiddlehead.
"	...b aus g	...Kinglake.
The Confederates'	...b aus g	...Victor.
Major Tweedie's	...b aus c	...Duddingstone, late Sprite.
"	...b e h	...Blackwood, late Capt. White.
Mr. Seventank's	...c e m	...Miss Trelawney.
Mr. Keir's	...b aus h	...Ackworth.
Major Probyn's	...b w g	...Middy.

1st September 1871.

Major Crosbie's	...b w g	...Lord Lyon.
Mr. Smyth's	...c aus c	...Satellite.

1st January 1872.

Messrs. K. and S.'s	...b aus g	...Seedee.
Mr. Hume's	...b w g	...Dick Turpin.
Mr. Minto's	...	...Partisan.
Mr. Joseph's	...	...Bridesmaid.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a g	...Kulball.
" ...	...b a g	...Nayman.
" ...	...b a g	...Clipper.
Major Tweedie's	...b a g	...Sweet Briar.
Mr. Warre's	...g a g	...Merry Andrew.
Major Crosbie's...	...c a g	...The Cob.
" ...	...b a g	...Bijou.
" ...	...n g a g	...Ruby.
Mr. Aga Jhan's	...g a g	...Shahensha.
" Abdool Raymon's	...c a g	...Mameluke.

THE DERBY.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Maharaj.
" ...	...b a c	...Saheb.
" ...	...b a h	...Dervish.
" ...	...b a h	...Nayman.
Mr. Ali Asker's...	...g a h	...Templars.
" ...	...c a c	...Ackbar.
Col. FitzWygram's	...g a c	...Crown Prince.
Mr. Davison's	...b a h	...The Duke.
" ...	...g a h	...Marmion.
" ...	...g a h	...Dragon.
" G. Richards'	...b a h	...Oberon.
" Moosa bin Joowan's	b a c	...Sooliman.
Major Probyn's...	...f g a h	...Colonel R.
Major Crosbie's	...c a g	...The Cob.
" ...	...b a g	...Bijou.
" ...	...g a h	...Grumbler.
" ...	...rn g a g	...Ruby.
" ...	...rn a c	...Nudgeeb.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a c	...Uhlan.
"	...b a h	...Lorraine.
"	...c a c	...Tokay.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a c	...Romeo.
"	...g a h	...Hamlet.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	...b a h	...Gladiator.
"	...b a c	...Adwanee.

1st January 1872.

Captain H. Ewart's	...b a h	...Volcano.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.
1st May 1871.

Major Crosbie's...	...b w g	...Hackney.
Mr. Seventank's	...b e m	...Moonlight.
Major Tweedie's	...b e h	...Blackwood, late Captain White.
Mr. Keir's ...	...b aus h	...Ackworth.
The Confederates'	...b aus g	...Victor.

1st September 1871.

Major Crosbie's...	...b w g	...Lord Lyon.
Mr. Smythe's ...	...c aus c	...Satellite.

1st January 1872.

Mr. Hume's ...	...b w g	...Dick Turpin.

THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan	... ...	...One Nomination.
Mr. Ali Abdoola	... ...	Do.
Mr. Manchester...	... ...	Do.
Mr. Seventanks...	... ...	Do.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a g	...Shere Ali.
"	...b a g	...Clipper.
Major Tweedie's	...b a g	...Sweet Briar.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	...Hercules.
Major Crosbie's	...g a g	...Electric.
" "	...g a g	...Skylark.
" "	...b a g	...Bijou.

1st January 1872.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	c a g	...Mameluke.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Maharaj.
" "	...b a c	...Saheb.
" "	...b a h	...Nayman.
" "	...b a h	...Dervish.
" "	...g a h	...Alexander.
" "	...b a h	...Clipper.
" "	...b a h	...Jairam.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a h	...Templars.
Major Probyn's	...f g a h	...Colonel R.
Major Crosbie's	...c a g	...The Cob.
" "	...b a g	...Bijou.
" "	...g a h	...Grumbler.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a c	...Uhlan.
" "	...b a h	...Lorraine.
" "	...c a c	...Tokay.
Col. FitzWygram's	...b a h	...Von Moltke.
Mr. Manchester's	...g a h	...Grey Warrior.

THE COLT'S PLATE.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a c	...Saheb.
" ...	...g c b c	...Mujnoon.
" ...	...g a c	...Thunder.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...c a c	...Ackbar.
" Abdool Raymon's	...g a c	...Romeo.
" G. Richards'	...g a c	...Puck.
Col. FitzWygram's	...g a c	...Crown Prince.
Major Crosbie's	...n g a c	...Ruby.
" ...	...r a c	...Nudgeeb.
" ...	...b a c	...Skylark.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...c a c	...Tokay.
" ...	...b a h	...Uhlan.
Mr. Davison's	...b a h	...Shohiman.
" N. Manockjee's	...b a c	...Adwanee.

H. H. ALI SHAS' CUP.
1st May 1871.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Maharaj.
" "	...b a c	...Saheb.
" "	...g a h	...Alexander.
" "	...b a h	...Nayman.
" "	...b a h	...Dervish.
" "	...b a h	...Clipper.
" "	...b a h	...Jairam.
Mr. Davison's ...	...b a h	...The Duke.
Mr. Manchester's	...g a h	...Grey Warrior.
Major Crosbie's...	...c a g	...The Cob.
" ...	...b a g	...Bijou.
" ...	...n g a c	...Ruby.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a c	...Uhlan.
" "	...b a h	...Lorraine.
" "	...c a c	...Tokay.
Mr. Ali Asker's...	...g a h	...Templars.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.
1st January 1872.

Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...b a g	...Merry Legs.
" "	...g a h	...Moslem.
" "	...c a p	...Little John.
Mr. Ahmed Adwanee's	g a h	...Bucker.
"	...c a h	...Budhain.
Mr. Abdool Rizzack Dobakel's	...c a h	...Nassur.
Mr. Abdool Moossim's	...g a h	...Moortaban.
Mr. Moosa bin Jowan's	g a h	...Bismarck.
"	...b a h	...Ferrick.
Mr. Salim Abdool Rizack's	...b a h	...Ebram.
Major G.'s	...b a c	...Acushla Machree.
Mr. G. Richards'	...b a h	...Cobweb.
"	...b a h	...Moonshine.
Mr. Jassim bin Feed's	...g a h	...Ayhed.
"	...g a h	...Wahabee.
Mr. Sulliman Sana's	...b a h	...David.
Messrs. A. R. & S.'s	...g a c	...Moonlight.
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's	...g a h	...Ameer.
"	...b a c	...Moobarak.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	...b a c	...Ussafe.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...c a h	...Sherene.
"	...g a c	...Ahmed.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary Bombay Races.
Bombay, 8th January, 1872.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

ON Saturday twenty-five Persian Parsees came from Bunder Abbas by the buggalow Naser. When she started she had thirty-seven passengers on board, but twelve died during the voyage. The remainder were brought on shore and taken to the Chowpatty Dhurumshalla, where they were provided with clothes, &c.

INDIAN ITEMS.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS IN THUR AND PARKUR.—In consequence of the cattle-lifting propensities of the inhabitants of the villages of Darrow Khan, Muddut Allee, Janee Nawab, Buchul Allooder, Meerab, Allee Mahomed, and Meaded, in the Oomercote talooka of the Thur and Parkur District, the Commissioner in Sind has sanctioned the entertainment of an additional police force to be quartered in those villages.—*Sind News.*

MODEL FARMS.—The Editor of the Bengal *Education Gazette* is very doubtful as to what influence the proposed Government model farms will have upon the cultivators generally, or even upon the zemindars, but if, says he, the Government can, by adopting some means, practically convince them of the superiority, advantages, and the profitable character of their mode of cultivation in comparison to that in use at present, their object will most likely be fulfilled.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—On Sunday last a native boy, five years of age, residing at Bhowanipore, while sleeping with his parents, was bitten by a small snake which coiled round his neck. The child died about an hour after he was bitten, and the police having received information, removed the body to the dead-house and informed the Police Surgeon, who, after satisfying himself that death had resulted from the bite of a snake, gave an order for the disposal of the body.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE EARL OF WICKLOW, who is travelling through India for pleasure, arrived in Ootacamund this morning, and is now staying at Sylk's Hotel. His lordship has recently been the guest of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Napier at Madras.—*South of India Observer*, Jan. 4.

AFTER A TIGER.—A tiger has been marked down at Kroormund, and Col. H. L. Christie left Ooty this morning to try to scrape an acquaintance with the animal. Stripes has been watched for some weeks past, and it being Christmas time, a buffalo was kindly sent to his haunts. Stripes accepted the buffalo, and now Col. Christie cruelly demands payment. We hope Stripes will be found at home, and will pay up promptly. He can hardly know, however, how heavy the "little bill" is.—*Ibid.*

THE CALCUTTA POLICE *vs.* THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE.—Mr. Superintendent Percy appeared before the Calcutta Police Court Magistrate on Friday morning, and stated that he had been instructed by the Commissioner of Police to apply for a summons against Mr. H. Woorster, Superintendent of the Calcutta General Post Office, for having obstructed a European police officer, Sergeant Edwards, in the execution of his duty. The circumstances under which the application was made were briefly these:—Sergeant Edwards having in his possession a summons issued by a native clerk in the Post Office against Mr. Woorster for assault accompanied the former to the Post Office for the purpose of serving it; on entering the room and seeing Mr. Woorster he informed him that he had a summons for him and proceeded to pick it out of a batch of other summonses he had in his hand; while so engaged Mr. Woorster desired the officer to leave the office and threatened that if he did not at once do so he would turn him out. He, the officer, not wishing to create a disturbance in the office, left the room, and on coming out asked several of the native clerks in the office to receive it for Mr. Woorster, but they would not for fear of being abused and probably assaulted. The officer thereupon left the summons in the office by throwing it over the rails. The magistrate said that the applicant could have a summons if he liked, but he granted it simply to have the opportunity of expressing his opinion more fully on the practice now existing of serving public officers with summonses on a criminal charge at their public offices and in presence of their subordinates. Summonses against public officers ought to be served at the private residences of the defendants, and if the police took a little trouble they could have found out the private residence of Mr. Woorster. Sergeant Edwards said he had asked the complainant if he knew Mr. Woorster's private residence, and on receiving a reply in the negative accompanied him to his office. The magistrate observed that Mr. Woorster was a public servant holding a responsible post, and if the officer only took the trouble to look into the Directory he would have found out his private residence. He deprecated in strong terms the practice of serving summonses on officials at their offices, concluding by observing that he would feel highly indignant if a criminal summons was served by a police officer on his clerk in his office.

DISCOVERY OF FORGOTTEN RECORDS.

A CURIOUS discovery of neglected and forgotten Records has lately been made by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and, singularly enough, the treasure has been unearthed in a collectorate, the records of which had already been searched by Dr. Hunter. While inspecting the Collector's office, Mr. Buckland found a number of old English manuscript books lying in an open rack in the clerks' room, where they had been exposed for an unknown period to the ravages of time and white-ants, and undisturbed by any previous explorer, having by some accident been left out of the treasury almirahs. Among these, the most neglected, have been found what are probably the oldest records of Birbhoom; for Mr. Keating is mentioned in the "Rural Annals" as the first Collector of that district whose records survived, and here we have the correspondence of Messrs. Foley and Sherburne, the former of whom was Collector in November 1786, two years before Mr. Keating, and the latter in April 1787. Indeed, the correspondence contains a complete account of the eighteen months' administration of the latter officer, and furnishes a clue to the cause of his removal and subsequent trial. The letters of Mr. Foley's time are chiefly between that officer and the Board of Revenue. One of them is remarkable as presenting an early existence of recourse to the sale of land for arrears of revenue, and showing that the step was most reluctantly taken. In 1787 wild elephants were so numerous in Birbhoom that the whole district was in danger of being overrun by them; and shikaris were sent from Sylhet and Chittagong to aid in their capture.—*Englishman.*

A CURIOUS CASE AT CALCUTTA.

A LADY CHARGED WITH HORSEWHIPPING A COACHMAN.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Friday a coachman, in the employ of a Mr. James Golding, charged Mrs. Lilian [illegible] Murray, of Messrs. Black and Murray, with having assaulted him at the gate of the Dhurrumtollah market on the 28th ultimo. The defendant in this case also charged Mr. Golding with having assaulted her at the same place and time. It having been arranged for both [illegible] together, one set of evidence only was to be taken. The coachman, who was first examined, said he had driven his master, Mr. Golding, to the market on the morning in question, who having alighted and gone into a bacon-shop, he had kept his carriage (a second-class hackney) opposite the shop at some distance from the pavement, leaving space for two carriages to pass between. While there, the defendant, Mrs. Murray, had driven up in a phaeton and pair, the coachman of which had told him to move on, but as his horse was a fresh one, and he had left sufficient space for other carriages and his carriage was no obstruction, he had refused. On this the lady had got out of her phaeton, taken the whip from her coachman, and struck him several times with it, first with the lash, and then with its butt-end. At this his master had came up and snatched the whip out of her hand, in doing which, he had broken the whip. Mr. Golding, Miss Margaret Johnston, who had accompanied him to market, and the bacon-shopkeeper corroborated this statement. Mr. Golding adding, in cross-examination, that he had got hold of the whip when Mrs. Murray, in trying to wrench it away, had caught it in the middle, which had caused it to snap in two. He had on this begged of her to forgive him, offering to pay for the whip, and then going to her husband at his office had knelt to him for forgiveness also on two occasions, who had, however, refused to pardon him, yet he continued he had not assaulted her. Mrs. Murray, who was assisted by an attorney, Mr. Francis, was next examined in her own case. She said, on driving up in her phaeton, she had found she could not get at the market door on account of the ticca-gharry obstructing the road. Her coachman had accordingly asked its driver to move on, who had taken no notice of the request except laughing at it. She had on this got down and told the coachman to move on, who merely repeated his laugh. She had then taken the whip from *her* coachman, and standing on the pavement, attempted to strike the other with it, but could not reach him; while doing so, the defendant Mr. Golding, had come up from behind, snatched the whip out of her hand, broke it, and then catching her by her arms, flung her about two or three yards from him against some coolies, had it not been for whom she would have fallen to the ground. A Mr. Daly had then come up and spoken to the defendant, who had thereupon asked her to forgive him, saying he had mistaken her for a "bad woman." He had fallen on his knees on the pavement to her, begging for pardon, and done the same to her husband, at his office, where he had gone in his own gharry immediately after. The cases were here adjourned for further evidence till Monday next.

H. M. 18TH HUSSARS.

THIS gallant regiment, we learn from various authentic sources, has not reached its destination, Bangalore, where in the ordinary course of events it should have been nine days ago. The delay which has occurred is traced, so far as we can ascertain, to want of proper arrangements for conveying the men and horses across the Kistna. We can sympathise with a British regiment on the line of march being placed in the awkward predicament that the 18th Hussars are placed in on the banks of the Kistna, exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, without conveniences, and a difficulty in obtaining the ordinary supplies requisite for the sustenance of men and horses. It appears to us the authorities are very much to blame for the parsimonious manner in which they seem to have acted in not providing beforehand for the transport of men and beasts of a corps which is maintained intact at such a heavy cost to the State. The Colonel and officers of the regiment, we hear, used every means in their power to facilitate and expedite the crossing of the river, and they deserve the highest praise for their exertions. We should like to know who is to blame for such gross mismanagement; but perhaps it would not be found desirable or convenient to enlighten the press on blunders committed by men placed in high places of trust and in the receipt of high emoluments. Should sickness result from the unnecessary exposure that the officers and men have been subjected to, we can hold none but the Government responsible for the neglect to which our attention has been drawn.—*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 6.

A QUEER IDEA OF ECONOMY.

(*Englishman*, Jan. 6.)

THE economy of people inexperienced in the art—for true economy is an art, and a very high one—is often more expensive than their extravagance. But, besides missing its aim, it generally brings contempt upon those who practise it. The first efforts of Government Departments at economy are generally of this kind; and we are not surprised to find the Custom House illustrating the rule. We have before us a list of Daily Imports published by that establishment for Wednesday last, which strikes us as a peculiarly nasty specimen of the results of the cheap principle as applied to Government printing. Those who are acquainted with the lower varieties of the literature of sale-catalogues will be able to form an imperfect idea of the character of this remarkable production, when we tell them that it is a little worse than the worst sale-catalogue we have seen in Calcutta. The technical terms used in commercial circles are sometimes a little puzzling to the uninitiated, and even editorial acumen is often sorely taxed by the dialect of the Brokers' Exchange, but surely this list must contain many entries which will puzzle the oldest broker. We should be glad, for instance, of an interpretation of the "150 sales Fin" and the "80 state Fin" which the Hindostan is said to have brought from Penang. From a comparison of the two entries, these goods may possibly be "stale fins" which, as no one here is known to require them, are no doubt connected in some way with the visit of His Majesty of Bangkok. "Fifty cases of Vermon" have also, we observe, arrived from Bordeaux. We suppose "vermin" is intended, but these have long been a drug in the Indian market. Singapore has also sent us by the Hindostan a quantity of "stick lace" and "rotans," while from Liverpool we have a consignment of "India prails" and "chees," and a hundred tons of "block chock" from London. We trust none of the numerous firms concerned will be losers from the substitution of sewing machines, teak boards, scantling, timber, books, paddy, and other articles of inferior value, for bullion, which appears to have been discovered by the Custom House authorities on Wednesday last. A sample of the "Chorasehind Liquirs" consigned to Messrs. Anderson and Co. would enable us to say whether this is an old delicacy under a new name, or one of the latest marvels of modern chemistry. They have come, we see, in the *Golden Fluce*.

The *Moare port* has evidently belied her name in bringing fifty-six gallons of sherry for "Kilbur and Co," whoever they may be. Calcutta is determined, if possible, to send equally curious novelties in exchange for these strange goods. Among them we notice "bags of piano," "sho ships," "sabs of jote," "curgmous," and "cowseanderseed." Many of the ports named strike us as being new. Tubcorm, Inddat, and Chonclong, for instance, are not to be found in McCulloch, and no one we have met appears to be acquainted with their whereabouts.

MEETING TO CONSIDER THE BEST FORM OF RAISING A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE ARCHDEACON PRATT.

THE following is a full report of the meeting held on last Wednesday afternoon at the Bishop's Palace to consider the best form of raising a memorial to the late Archdeacon Pratt.

The Bishop in the chair.

His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said that he regretted, in consequence of the shifting nature of the society in Calcutta, to give so brief a notice to the friends and admirers of Archdeacon Pratt, who was so suddenly and sadly cut off from their midst. It was the general desire and intention, before he was thus taken from them, to express the sense of the great services which he had rendered to religion in this country, and which he (the Bishop) had himself closely observed both here and in his travels up the country. He thought it would not do in India to delay matters long and he had therefore ventured, with a very short notice, to ask all those who took an interest in the object to meet together to take into consideration that object, and to express their sense of the services which the Archdeacon had rendered to them all, their admiration of his character, and their thankfulness for the various works in which he had benefited them in promoting the cause of education and religion, and in his literary efforts, the last of which had specially commanded the admiration of all who had read it. He had dealt with a difficult subject, and had rendered it easy. His other works in the management of the diocese had been singularly able. There was no work, however difficult, which he shrank from. If other men failed to do their work, he (the Bishop) had known the Archdeacon to undertake that work, and to carry it out with a quiet, simple, but complete efficiency. He might say that he felt almost that he had lost his sight in losing the Archdeacon. His perfect knowledge of the diocese and of everything connected with it was of inestimable value to himself (the Bishop), and therefore he did now feel his loss. But his lordship need not detain them longer, for they all knew him so well and loved him so well that it was needless for him to speak at any greater length in commendation of the late Archdeacon. Indeed, that belonged to others, who would tell the meeting of the great merits of the departed and much-lamented Archdeacon. He only hoped and trusted that the result of their consultation that evening would have the desired effect, and would result in proving that the Archdeacon might do as much good in his death as he had done when living, and that they might profit by his example as much in his death as they had done when he was living. (Cheers.)

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple said that he had been asked to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That the meeting considers that a general appeal should be made to raise some permanent memorial in commemoration of the long and faithful services of the late Archdeacon Pratt in this diocese."

He said that the meeting would kindly observe that what was proposed to-day was to raise a permanent memorial. Though there was only but a limited number of the Archdeacon's friends assembled there that evening, yet the meeting would recollect that there were many friends of his resident at distant stations, and that all they might say should have reference not only to those who were present, but more particularly to those who were absent. Now, as regarded a permanent memorial, it was well known that in order to preserve the character of a nation or the tone of any section of society, it was of the greatest importance that the memory of great and good men should be perpetuated. Nothing was so important to those who entered into [illegible] should [illegible] deeds [illegible] who had [illegible] them. It was [illegible] who were in active employment to strive to do good and what was meritorious, and the effect of such an example upon the young was too obvious to require further mention. Now, if that be true, he ventured to say that it was particularly applicable to the circumstances of this country,—for when a man died in a known and civilized country, his memory would be preserved by oral tradition for at least one generation. If a man died in Europe, he was remembered for the next thirty or forty years. But as they knew, unhappily that was never the case in India. So constant were the shiftings of our society that the memory of the great and good departed perished immediately after their death. It was only like dropping a stone in water, when a ripple came to the surface, and all was lost. Therefore it was necessary that they should have some substantial, tangible, and lasting memorial. (Hear, hear). Well, then, this same principle was peculiarly applicable to the English Church in India, for they as members of that church, should not forget that they belonged to that denomination which was the largest of all, although there were many sections of the great Protestant Church who had in this country won for themselves an honourable place in the annals of Christianity. Now, if the Church of England was to maintain its position, it was well that they should strive to preserve the greatest amount of talent, energy, and virtue, that they possibly could, by preserving the memories of all the great and good men who had adorned their church. Then, again, this was an age of scepticism and infidelity, and unhappily these facts, though he would not say they were fostered, were to some extent caused by the spirit of scientific enquiry. Now, speaking of science, he presumed that they all believed that science was not contrary or inconsistent with religion; on the contrary, it was science which, if rightly understood, made them the better to appreciate the glory of God. If that be true, he would say that their departed friend deserved the respect of all, for he was a learned man—not only an eminently learned divine, but in that learning which pertains to all branches of science. It was desirable that learned doubters should be met by divines who were learning in the same branches of science as eminently as they were. That learning belonged to the worthy Archdeacon. He was not only a pillar, but an ornament to our church. Besides all this, there was the great practical part of the Archdeacon's life in the ecclesiastical department. Let any one consider the vast organization of the English Church in this country—the number of churches scattered over and at enormous distances—and he would venture to say that it was of even political importance that the memory of such a man should be preserved. He did not venture to speak of the spiritual part of the Archdeacon's duties, but as a practical man he would venture to say this, that in a country where they, a small body of scattered Christians, were situated, in the midst of an enormous Asiatic population, they must necessarily be inclined to watch their conduct narrowly and jealously, that it might be greatly advantageous to, and have a moral influence on, their Asiatic subjects. It was essential to the estimation in which they ought to be held by the natives of India, that all that they did, not only individually, but in their collective capacity, should be honourably done. Now, if they considered the number of institutions scattered over the vast area of the Calcutta diocese, and that our lamented friend visited them all from the confines of Ava to the confines of Cabool, from Thyet Myo in Burmah to Peshawur, and from the Deccan to the Himalayas, and even to the outer borders of Assam, and when they considered that the late Archdeacon not only visited them once, twice, but thrice—that he not only gave them suitable advice, but precept upon precept, until success was attained—well, he must submit that all these were claims upon those present and upon their absent friends, which should compel them to do all that they could to perpetuate the memory of a great and eminent man for the benefit and edification of all who might come after him. When the history of the English Church would be remembered, when the names of Martin, Simeon, Heber, Wilson, Middleton, and Cotton, would be remembered, the name of Pratt would not be forgotten. (Cheers.) Although his eloquent tongue was now cold in death, still his voice reverberated in their imaginations and resounded in their hearts, and though his mortal remains have returned to dust, yet still his example lives fresh and bright for the edification of our consciences and the consolation of our regrets. (Cheers.)

His Lordship here intimated to the meeting that he had received letters from the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon. Messrs. Kemp, Phear, and Markby, expressing their regret at being unable to attend the meeting, and at the same time signifying the great interest they felt in the object of the meeting. He would now call upon the Rev. Mr. Stephenson to second the resolution.

After a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. J. Stephenson, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Rivers Thompson said that he gladly availed himself of the privilege of responding to his Lordship's call in proposing the resolution which had been placed in his hands, and which he would now read to the meeting. The resolution was as follows:—

"That a public subscription be opened for the purpose of erecting a building for a Girls' School in Calcutta, to be connected with the Diocesan Board of Education, and called the Pratt Memorial School, with provision for the free education of a certain number of orphans or poor girls on the foundation; the Archdeacon having on a recent occasion indicated that any commemoration of his work in India should be made serviceable to education, and having frequently expressed a special interest in this particular object."

After the addresses that had been made to this assembly, and the resolution that had been carried that a permanent memorial should be raised to the memory of the late Archdeacon Pratt, it would suffice for him to say but a few words to indicate the form in which that memorial should appropriately take to honour him who was so greatly respected and honoured by all. Something had been said of the earnest interest the Archdeacon had taken in education and learning in this country, and he thought that to commemorate his memory they should carry out the project which was the subject of the Archdeacon's last thoughts not very long before his death, and which was the chief object of his heart. It would be known to many there present, how long and sedulously the Archdeacon had laboured in establishing hill-schools in this country, and it would be known perhaps also to many of them that it was under the presidency of Archdeacon Pratt that the project was first thought of, and after a good many difficulties carried, of having the Calcutta Boys' School, a school in which cheap education could be afforded to the sons of poor parents. The Calcutta Boys' School was in the vicinity of St. James's Church, and the views that presented itself to his mind was to purchase land and to establish a female school similar to that which had succeeded so admirably consequent on the great exertions of Archdeacon Pratt. He might say that it was with some melancholy interest that he had to recall the circumstance that it was at the Calcutta Boys' School that he for the last time had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with Archdeacon Pratt. It was on the occasion on which his Lordship presided at the distribution of prizes at that institution, and he thought he was right in saying that many of the prizes were given by the Archdeacon. Well, to come to the particular purport of this resolution, that a public subscriptions should be opened to provide means for a female school in Calcutta, he thought he might safely say this, that they appealed to a community who had seldom been backward in its liberality. Besides this, they had a good cause upon which to base their appeal to the public, and the great character and qualities which had been recounted to them by Sir Richard Temple also confirmed them in the assurance that in appealing to the public their expectations would not be disappointed. He would be followed by a gentleman who would perhaps tell the meeting of the Archdeacon's ministerial avocations and private counsels. He would make bold to say that they were all agreed that a permanent memorial should be raised to Archdeacon Pratt, whose life up to alm three score years and ten, had been devoted with a single eye to his Master's glory. And for all the good that he had done for them, they could partly pay off the debt by personal contributions and also by invoking the assistance of others. He had therefore the greatest pleasure in proposing the second resolution. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Stuart seconded the resolution.

General Norman moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

"That for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to carry out this object, the following gentlemen form a central committee under the presidency of the Bishop, with power to add to their number."

The gallant General said that in the presence of so many friends and admirers of the late Archdeacon, it was needless for him to say more than a few words in support of the resolution, that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a memorial in honour of the man who had for the last thirty-three years laboured with heart and soul in behalf of the English Church in India. He had come out to this country as domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Wilson. The late Archdeacon was not only loved and honoured by the people in Calcutta and in his own country, but out of it. The extent of the various wants of this vast diocese was sufficient for the energy of any man, and the amount of labour the Archdeacon had undergone was that evening amply borne testimony to by his Lordship. His zeal and painstaking in all that pertained to religion and charity should not be forgotten. His systematic and regular catholic mind was always interesting itself in the cause of religion and the education of the children in this country. It was needless for him to dilate at any further length on the acts of the great and good man who had so suddenly passed away from them. Having himself met him on his (the Archdeacon's) mission of good work from Peshawur to Calcutta, he must say that no man had been held with greater reverence than the late Archdeacon. The sudden news of his death, though unattended with such painful circumstances as were those of the late Chief Justice and Sir Henry Durand, produced almost similar sorrow when the sad tidings reached Calcutta. It was indeed a great shock to those who intimately knew the man, whose large mind had been intent upon doing good, not only to religion but to science. If he had been alive, he (the speaker) was certain that the proposed memorial would have met with his entire approval and appreciation. (Cheers.)

His Lordship said that he had no doubt that the loss they had sustained would also be fully sympathised in by the native clergy and the vast native population of this country, as the late Archdeacon was not only a pillar, but an ornament of the English Church. His Lordship would now call upon Professor Bonnerjee to second the resolution.

Professor Bonnerjee said that he had very great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and after all that had been said of the late eminent man, especially by those who had been intimately acquainted with him, it was useless for him to detain the meeting by any addition on his part. He should, however, simply make one remark, that is, that Archdeacon Pratt was a rare specimen of a scientific man, who, he might say, with science sanctified and strengthened religion. His dignity was rendered amiable by universal sympathy, and he would be remembered both by the rich as well as the poor. He (the speaker) had known the Archdeacon for the last thirty-three years. Judging from his talents and abilities, he might have, without coming to this country, entered into a most honourable career in England. He had been third wrangler in Cambridge. He was the son of an eminent man, Josiah Pratt. The Archdeacon might have found himself in a position which would have been as useful to his country as dignified to himself. On the retirement however of the Rev. Mr. Bateman from this country, the late Bishop Wilson had invited over the Archdeacon to come here and help him. The Archdeacon had sacrificed all his prospects in his own country and came out here. He joined as domestic chaplain to Bishop Wilson, and from that time had been the trusted and able counsellor of three bishops in this city. His Lordship was the third bishop, and now that he had been taken away from them, it was certainly a sacred duty imposed upon them not to allow the memory of such a man to perish in the earth or to put the light of his example under a bushel but by keeping his memory, by keeping up his good works, for which he had so greatly distinguished himself, they would be simply discharging their duty. No one in this country, and hardly any one in this city, would fail to do their duty to the dead as well as the living. It was that knowledge which maketh a man wise in his salvation, and to disseminate which Archdeacon Pratt had come out to India, and in the service of which he had dedicated all his talents. (Cheers.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Colonel Thuillier said that he would trouble the meeting with a few words, which he trusted would be considered quite spontaneous on his part. It was as a scientific man that he desired to speak in honour of their late friend, who was such one of the cleverest men in India, or he might say even in England. The soundness of his theories in mathematics and the abstruse questions that had been raised and so ably handled by him would never be forgotten. In his desire to assist the Government in its scientific department, he had devoted a large portion of his time and abilities in solving the most difficult questions in science. The great question of belting the Himalayas for railway purposes had long attracted the attention of the Archdeacon. His published works on the subject had done an immense deal of good to the people of this country, and the memory of such a man deserved to be honoured for centuries to come. He could never forget his excellent and admirable temper, the genial and cordial manner in which he undertook to discover and make easy any difficult points that would arise in the course of his researches, in defining and laying down laws of nature which were both abstruse and complicated, and he executed them so well as to carry conviction in the minds of those individuals who by their connection with the service, derived considerable benefit by his labours. He had by a fixed theory rendered the labours of others easy; and who would not have shed a tear for so great and good a man? (Cheers.)

The meeting then separated.
—*Englishman.*

(*Englishman*, Jan. 6.)

WE have no inclination to regard, in a spirit of criticism, the proceedings of a meeting animated by such a purpose as that which assembled at the Bishop's Palace on Wednesday last to do honour to the memory of Archdeacon Pratt; but we fear that some of our readers who knew that good and really great man, his character and works, will feel something akin to disappointment at the mere allusions with which his labour in the cause of Science were discussed by the speakers, labours which had justly earned for him a world-wide reputation for genius and success in elucidating some of the most difficult problems in physical research that have occupied the mathematicians of his day. To those who are acquainted with his work in this direction it is needless to do more than to refer to his original investigation of the influence of the Himalayan mountain mass in causing local deflections of the plumb-line over the continent of India, and to the singularly lucid exposition which he more recently gave of the method in which storm-waves are formed and move, at a time when practical results of vital moment to this metropolis were seen to depend on a right solution of the questions which arose after the great Cyclone of 1864. To the members of the Asiatic Society there can be no more pleasing recollection than that of the easy genial manner in which the late Archdeacon conveyed instruction and removed difficulties out of the way of intellects less trained than his own—a manner so full of simplicity that it was scarcely possible to believe that the facts made clear by him in a few words to the humblest comprehension were often the issue of profound scientific enquiry, which few men even of the present day would have had courage to attempt. In the scientific branches of the public service the name of Archdeacon Pratt will for generations to come be closely associated with the highest successes that have been accomplished, for it is not too much to say that, when questions of unusual difficulty have arisen, it has been an established practice to refer them for his assistance, and that, until he has spoken, no great scientific discussion has been considered complete.

There is, moreover, a peculiar reason why, in recording their admiration and affection for the man, the friends of Archdeacon Pratt should bring into prominent notice these passages in his valuable life. It is not possible for any man to travel the higher walks of science without at some time finding himself involved in controversy, and it is on these occasions that the sympathies of their fellow-men are often alienated from the scholars and the savans of the day; for in controversy the fact unhappily too frequently shows itself, that the pettiest weakness of character is found to co-exist with consummate genius. This ground, so dangerous to other men, was with Mr. Pratt but an arena on which to show that to one of the highest intellects of the age he united a character unique in its grandeur. Untainted by any feeling of egotism himself, he seemed unable to perceive the littleness and selfishness which was apparent to any one who watched the proceedings of his opponents, and though often attacked in a tone of asperity, the most vindictive foe he ever vanquished could not wring from him so much as a word of impatience. There could be no higher or better evidence of the great title to the veneration of the world that this good man has left behind him; and in now uniting to erect a local memorial of his worth, his countrymen in India will do well to remember that his name is known and honoured wherever science is cultivated and purity of character revered.

THE HEINOUSNESS OF DISSENT.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

IN our miscellany we have placed an extract from a very queer Church Catechism, published by the Rev. Mr. Gace, Vicar of Great Barking. This by the bye is itself an example of great barking. He is evidently no 'dumb dog, loving to slumber,' this earnest Vicar. He seeks to instil into the babes of Christ's flock within the reach of his pastoral solicitude, the fundamental conviction that "Dissent is a great sin, dissenters are heretics, that it is wicked to enter a meeting-house." Zeal sometimes outruns discretion, and if the Vicar had thought a little more before lifting up this banner, he would have seen that, according to his own admitted principles, the Church of England, as now by law established, could have had no existence if it had not been for dissent. He says that the Church of England has existed from the first planting of Christianity in England; if so, then it must have been that church which existed in England from the 8th to the 16th century, acknowledging the Pope as head, and condemning to everlasting perdition every one who did not recognize him as head, who did not believe in the Virgin Mary as mediator, who did not worship the saints, who did not adore the Host, &c. In the 14th and 15th centuries appeared in England persons holding the doctrines now professed by the Church of England, denying the authority of the Pope, giving the words of Christ to men, protesting against the teaching of Rome as deadly, and when persecuted laying down their lives for these opinions. These were dissenters, loving not their lives unto the death, that they might make known that Gospel which the then Church of England made war upon. The Church of England as now existent, with her 39 Articles, is due to those dissenters, and for any of her sons to cry out against Dissent as a great sin, and dissenters as heretics, is a monstrous anomaly.

THE WRECK OF THE DEFIANCE.

WE take the following account from the *Naval Mercury* of the 17th October:—"A startling item of news was circulated throughout Durban on Sunday morning last. It caused a general move towards the Point of those who had nags at their disposal. The news was that a large full-rigged ship had been wrecked on the coast near the Umzimkulu. On Sunday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a small boat sailed into the bay with seven persons on board. These were the captain and six of the crew of a vessel which had been wrecked on the coast. On inquiring of the captain we gained the following particulars of the catastrophe:—'The Defiance, a full-rigged ship, 1,001 tons, Captain Angels, left Bombay on the 31st August, bound for Liverpool, with a full cargo, consisting of 5,700 bales of cotton. The Defiance is an iron ship, built in Liverpool, and the property of Mr. Bates of that city. On Friday night, October 6, she was off this coast. The weather was very thick, and the wind very light. Suddenly and unexpectedly the vessel was felt to bump heavily upon rocks. It was found that she had drifted inshore. The current, which is always running strong there, must have sucked her in. She bumped over the rocks on to the sandy beach, where she remained stranded. Fortunately, none of the crew were drowned. Next morning the captain and six of the crew manned the pinnace and set sail for Natal, having a fair breeze. The first officer and the remainder of the crew (eighteen men) remained on shore at the place of the wreck, which, as far as can be known at present, is about half way between the Umzumbi and Umzimkulu, about seventy miles south of our port. The boat in which the mate and his men went on shore was, we hear, smashed to pieces amongst the rocks and surf. When the captain left the place, on Saturday morning, the vessel had partly gone to pieces. Her decks were partly broken up, and she was full of water. The first intimation the crew had of their proximity to the shore was when the vessel struck upon the rocks. Just three years ago the Ambleside, also bound home from the East, and laden with cotton, was wrecked about the same place and from the same cause—the treachery of the current. The Natal passed the wreck on Sunday last, and sent a boat in charge of the second officer to it, but they could do no more than make out the name.'"

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND-FIELDS.

(*Cape Standard*, Nov. 4.)

THE great political event of the fortnight is the publication of the proclamations with regard to the diamond-fields. They were published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* on Saturday last. The award of Lieutenant-Governor Keate was received on the previous Thursday, and was in favour of Waterboer. The following is an extract from that award:—

"Now, I do award, order, and adjudge that henceforth and for the future the boundary line of the territory of Chief Gaseitsoie, of the Bangoaketsi tribe, shall commence on the West at Leganing, and proceeding by Lepaklapaling, Pattapatta, Lingoma, Pellavanging (narrow place), Debogauko or Schaapskuil, Sepatoebie (bare place), and Maclase, terminate at Kamaboelama (broad place), where it abuts upon the line of territory of the Baralong tribes. That the boundary line dividing the territory of the Baralongs and Batlapins from the territory of the South African Republic shall proceed from Ramaboelama by the old Mission Station of Mosiega, at the sources of the Klein Marico River, pass out of the Hills of Klein Marico along the wagon road leading from thence towards Lottakana, the chief town of the Baralongs, through Malemane, as far as the late farm of Jak Buurman, on the Molapo River, thence easterly up the said Molapo River to its sources, thence along a wagon road to Elandsfontein and Grootefontein, thence to Relsobottle, the source of the Harts River, thence by Garemomare, Melsaepeltuane, Thaba, and Khiribening, upon the sources of the Pogola River or Maquassie Spruit, down the said Spruit to its junction with the Vaal River; and I do further award, order, and adjudge that henceforth and for the future, from where the Pogola River or Maquassie Spruit enters the Vaal River, the boundary line of the territory of the Batlapins shall follow the course of the Vaal River to a point on the said river, at which a straight line drawn from the mountain called Platberg, situated on the southern bank of the said Vaal River, passing north-east of Roelofsfontein to a point on the north of Boetsap, which is situated on the north-western side of the Harts River, would cut the said Vaal River, thence following the said straight line to the said point north of Boetsap, it shall run westward between Nelsfontein and Koning, thence passing south of Maremane and north of Klipfontein, it shall run in a straight line to the northerly point of the Langeberg. And I do further award, order, and adjudge that henceforth and for the future the said line of boundary running from where the said line drawn from the Platberg Mountain cuts the Vaal River to the northern point of Langeberg, shall be the dividing line of the territory of the said Batlapin tribes, and the territory of the Chief Nicholas Waterboer, Paramount Chief of the country known as Griqualand West."

On this award the proclamations were issued, which declare that the laws of the territory will be the same as those of the Cape Colony, as far as applicable. The laws relating to the sale of wines, malt liquors, and spirituous liquors will be the same as those in existence at the Cape, except that the quarterly licensing boards shall have only the power such as is vested in the February meetings of the Cape Licensing Board. All stamp and licence duties payable in the colony are also to be payable in the territory and used as in the colony. The laws of the Resident Magistrates' Court in the colony shall apply to the territory, the Recorder of Griqualand holding the same power as the Judge of the Supreme Court,—the Resident Magistrates of Griqualand being bound to act towards the Recorder as the Resident Magistrates in the colony act towards the Judges of the Supreme Court. The arrangements now made are, of course, intended to be only temporary, pending the passing of an Act by our local Parliament, incorporating the fields with this colony, and providing for their proper representation in the Legislature. When that has been done they will be an integral part of the Cape Colony, under the same form of Government and the same judicature. We had almost omitted to mention that for carrying on the Government in the *interim*, and at so great a distance as are the fields from the residence of the High Commissioner, His Excellency has nominated three gentlemen, namely, Messrs. John Campbell, James Henry Bowker, and John Cyprian Thompson, as Commissioners, to carry on the Government in his name. These may be considered as forming the Executive Council for the fields. The territory is to be divided into three districts, which are to be called Klipdrift, Puiel, and Griqua Town. The High Court of Griqualand is to be a Court of Record. The Judge to be styled Recorder. He can be suspended for misconduct by the High Commissioner. It will have jurisdiction over all parties in the territory, as the Supreme Court has in this colony. There is to be a Registrar to this Court. Advocates and attorneys shall be admitted to practise as in this colony; but when the advocates shall be less than four, or the attorneys less than six, then the court shall admit those to practise as shall be deemed fit and proper persons; but as the duly qualified advocates and attorneys are enrolled, those who were admitted but not qualified shall be disqualified from practising. There is to be a sheriff, who will have the power of appointing deputies, as in this colony. All appeals from this High Court shall be, in the first instance, to the High Commissioner, who shall decide the appeal, if desired to do so in writing by the appellant; or they may go to the Privy Council. No sentence of death shall be executed without the authority of the High Commissioner. Diamond-fields will be proclaimed and marked out as shall be most convenient. Each field will have an inspector, who will register claims and receive licence-money, and who shall settle disputes as to claims. The registration fee is to be five shillings. It will be competent for twenty-five holders of different claims to pass rules for the mutual advantage of diggers, and the inspector shall see that they are carried out, if they do not conflict with substantial justice or laws imperatively laid down. And such rules may delegate to any body of persons, not less than three, the power to frame bye-laws for the regulation of the good order of the field, with the assistance of the inspector. The licence-money, if a claim is not worked by more than three persons, will be five shillings a month; for not more than six, ten shillings; and for every additional person two shillings. All persons holding any claims to territory will be requested to send their claims in at once to the Home Government, by whom they will be duly respected.

Mr. Advocate Barry as Recorder, and Mr. Advocate Thomson, M.L.A., as Public Prosecutor. Mr. A. Tweed is appointed Registrar and Master, an office for which his Graham's Town experience ought to fit him. Mr. P. L. Buyskes has been named Sheriff. Mr. John Champbell is made Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner of Klipdrift, and the same offices conferred on Mr. F. Orpen at Griqua Town. No one is yet nominated to Puiel, and we are inclined to think that the Government contemplates offering the post to Mr. Truter, who is at present the Free State Magistrate at that place. Should this be the case, and should Mr. Truter have no difficulty in taking office under the British Government, we shall rejoice at his appointment, for all parties agree in stating that he has done his duty at Puiel with the highest credit to himself, and has, by his judicious conduct, prevented collisions which might very well have occurred under the auspices of a less discreet magistrate. Mr. President Brand has replied to Sir Henry Barkly's letter of the 21st September. The reply is very much in the same strain as the previous ones, with the exception that Mr. Brand now seems disposed to arbitrate through some other means than the Emperor of Germany, the President of the United States, and the King of Timbuctoo; or rather, he is willing to refer matters, in the first instance, to six gentlemen in South Africa, three to be chosen on either side, and only make the foreign potentates final referees in case of the arbitrators differing among themselves. Sir Henry Barkly, in replying, points out that the insistance on a foreign umpire is tantamount to a refusal to come to arbitration at all, and therefore he is driven to act upon the best evidence at his command, and to proclaim the boundaries of the new British territory in accordance with it, disregarding the claims of the Free State which they neglect to substantiate in the way so fairly proposed. But Sir Henry goes further, and, to show his disinclination to be guilty of injustice unwittingly, and even through perversity of the Free State, he offers even now to refer the boundary question to six referees, three to be selected by the Free State and three by himself, provided that an umpire in South Africa be chosen in case of his services being required; and provided, of course, that in the *interim* British authority be duly recognized within the boundaries now proclaimed. Nothing could be—we do not say more fair—but more generous than this offer, and it will be the height of folly if the President and his Council refuse to accept it.

We have before us strong proof of the benefits which would be conferred on this country by regular and proper communication. But a short time since, and the only regular passenger traffic to distant parts of the colony was by post-cart. The people seemed to care for nothing else, and there was every prospect of our keeping in the same way for many years to come. But the diamond-fields were discovered, and a Transport Company was established. The company, it is generally acknowledged, has been a great success. When it was started, the anticipation was that all the capital would be sunk, and the shareholders simply embarked in the undertaking from pure patriotism. Instead of being a pecuniary loss, the company promises to be a good investment. The work has been well done, and the contractors have faithfully fulfilled their contracts. So great has been the advantages derived by the country towns from these wagons, that those places which were not on the line have grown jealous of those that are. Worcester has grown envious of Ceres, and Worcester has managed to cut Ceres out. Messrs. McIntyre and Durham were the contractors as far as Blood River. Their cattle was always in first-class trim, and the work was certainly done in the first class style. They tendered for the work for the ensuing year for £3,900, but Worcester—sly Worcester—thought it worth while to pay £1,000 a year for the advantage of having the line passing through it so tendered for £1,100 less. The supporters of Messrs. McIntyre and Durham and the people of Ceres are indignant at losing this contract, and we understand that another line will shortly be started for the fields. Only three or four days the attempt was made to form a company. Ceres came forward willingly, and in less than two days more than half the required capital was subscribed at that place. The movement was also well supported in Cape Town, and at the time of our writing this, 765 of the required 1,000 shares have been subscribed for. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the first meeting of the company is to be held at Ceres on Monday next. The first wagon is to take its departure from Cape Town on Wednesday, the 6th of December, and will return to town before Christmas. The second wagon will start on the 13th of December, returning to town by New Year. These first wagons, it is anticipated, will bring down a large number of visitors from the fields to spend their holidays in Cape Town, and people here are looking forward to some fresh life and excitement being put into us under the influence of "diamond dust." The wagons which are being built will have considerable improvements over those now running; and conspicuously is a ventilating arrangement which will make travelling bearable even in the hottest days in the Karoo. There is, of course, to be a regular weekly service, and as an indication of the route the line will take, we may mention that the wagons will call at Murraysburg, Richmond, Hanover, and Colesberg.

THE GERMAN EXPEDITION TO THE ATLANTIC.

THE German expedition to the Atlantic will be by far the most complete which has ever been fitted out by the Prusso-German navy. The artillery of the four ships of the expedition will consist of 32 200-pounders (21 centimètre guns), 34 15-centimètre guns, and 4 12-centimètre guns. The squadron will thus have 70 guns in all, 32 of which can penetrate an 8-inch armour-plate at 1,300 paces, and 34 others a 4 to 5 inch plate at a distance of from 600 to 800 paces. The crews of the four ships will be—the Crown Prince and Frederick Charles, 540 men each; the Elizabeth, 410; and the Augusta, 280. The engine of the Crown Prince is of 800 horse-power, that of the Frederick Charles 950, and those of the Elizabeth and Augusta 400 horse power. The Frederick Charles, whose screw was injured in the Belt last year, is again damaged, and will require a good deal of repair before she is fit to put out to sea. The other three ships, however, are said to be in excellent condition, and have the reputation of being the swiftest vessels in the German navy.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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CHANNEL STEAM-FERRY.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

BOULOGNE, Dec. 11.

The French Government has appointed a Commission, which will assemble in a few days at the Prefecture of Arras, to report upon a projected line of mammoth steamers, which it is intended to run between the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and a new harbour to be constructed at Calais.

The new scheme is brought out under the auspices of M. Dupuy de Lome, the celebrated French naval architect, as President of the Counseil d'Etude, M. Dupuy de Lome acting both in his own name and also in the name of the Société de Forges et chantiers de la Méditerranée, M.M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Scott Russell, and others.

The leading features in the new project are the construction of three large and powerful-engined steamers, the dimensions of which will be:—Length over all, 450ft.; breadth at water-line, 50ft.; depth, from deck to bottom of the hold, 32ft.; deckhouse, 8ft.; draught of water when loaded, 13ft. 3in.; displacement, 4,000 tons; diameter of paddlewheel, 50ft.; immersion of paddle wheel, 10ft. Each wheel will be driven by an engine of 700-horse power nominal, capable of working up to 3,500, giving an aggregate of 7,000 horses to each vessel. The two wheels will be distinct from each other, this allowing them to be worked at different rates of speed or in opposite directions, to assist in bringing the steamer alongside the wharf or to turn the ship round in little more than her own length. On a lower deck will be a double line of rails, each line being of sufficient length to receive 15 railway carriages and waggons, making in all a train of 30 carriages. The estimated rate of speed will be 18 knots an hour, whereby it is hoped to perform the passage in one hour and ten minutes in fine weather and in one hour and 30 minutes in bad.

By using two steamers and having one in reserve the projectors would be enabled to make six passages each way daily, thus carrying 2,680 passengers and 2,640 tons of goods per day, or 978,200 passengers and 963,600 tons of goods a year. The cost of these steamers is estimated at about £133,200 each, or in round numbers £400,000 for the three.

To receive these mammoth steamers it will be necessary to construct a new harbour or dock, the site selected is a mile and a quarter to the north-east of Calais Pierhead, and at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the shore. The dock is intended to be built in the form of a quadrant, with its convex or north side towards the sea. This sea wall will be constructed of very solid masonry, 52ft. 6in., with a parapet ten feet high and five feet thick. The extreme measurement of this sea wall will be 3,000 feet. From the north-east extremity a stockade 1,500 feet long will run in a slightly-convexed line towards a similar stockade 470 feet in length, starting from the north-west horn. Between the two stockades will be a space 262 feet wide to serve as an entrance. These stockades will be made of wood, like the existing jetties at Calais. The area of this dock will be 147,094 square yards. The north-east horn of this dock will be connected with the shore by an iron bridge, on arches of 170 feet span, and carrying a single line of rails in connection with the Northern of France Railway. The height of the bridge at its junction with the dock will be 23 feet. It is the hope of the projectors that by having such a wide span as 170 feet a current will run between the dock and the shore, thus preventing any silting up. Trains arriving by this bridge will continue on an inclined line of rails running round the outer circle of the stone wall, yet protected by a stone parapet. A train having reached the north-west or furthest horn of the dock will then be pushed backwards on to the line of rails in connexion with one or other of the three landing stages (which are adapted for different heights of the tide). and these, by means of a moveable gangway, will connect the line of rails on shore with the rails on board the steamer. The steamers will lie alongside a stage with their sterns backed into a small dock, which will form the end of each line of rail; the train on board, the steamer will immediately get under way, and the passengers will be at liberty to leave the carriages and walk about the vessel's deck. The steamers will be fitted with saloons and ladies' cabins for first and second class passengers, as also with state cabins for those who desire privacy.

The projectors ask of the French Government four things:—

1. The authorization to construct a *gare-maritime* or dock at their own risk, such dock to remain their sole property in perpetuity.

2d. That the bridge to connect this dock with the shore and the Northern of France Railway shall be made at the cost of either the French Government or the Northern of France Railway.

3d. That the French Government will use their good offices to induce the English Government to execute the necessary works at Dover for embarking and disembarking the trains brought from the steam ferries.

4th. That the French Government will enter into a mail contract for 20 years with an annual subsidy of £20,000.

The projectors hope, if all these are granted, to obtain a similar contract and subsidy from the English Government for carrying the English mails. The projectors calculate on two years and a half to put their plans into execution and propose that the contract of 20 years begin to run two years and a half after the State concession shall be granted.

M. THIERS ON ENGLAND'S POLICY DURING THE WAR.

(*Times*, December 13.)

A new rule has been introduced by M. Jules Favre in the management of the Foreign Affairs of the French Republic—that the Minister at the head of that Department should, on giving up his Portfolio, take the whole Foreign Office along with him and spare his successor the trouble of compiling a Blue or Yellow Book by himself publishing all the documents that went through his hands during his tenure of office. In M. Jules Favre's new volume we have all the particulars of the mission of M. Thiers in the month of September of last year, and as the first steps of that distinguished Ambassador were directed to this country, and the first statement of his errand was made to Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone, every line in the report now laid before us possesses an interest which it would be hardly possible for us to exaggerate.

Few of our readers can have forgotten the circumstances under which that memorable mission was undertaken. The Empire of the Third Napoleon and the military power of the French nation lay prostrate. A Republic had been proclaimed in Paris, and a Government of the National Defence was installed, which, while preparing to withstand a siege of the capital, repudiated the Imperial policy, disavowed the war, and expressed its confidence that the enemy, having overcome the armies, would desist from hostilities against the people, and withdraw across those frontiers which the people themselves had never wished to overstep. The enemy, however, advanced in good earnest. Laon had been taken, the bombardment of Toul and the investment of Metz had commenced, and the King of Prussia was moving his Head-Quarters along the Champagne route. M. Thiers was no friend to the party in power, and had entered his protest against the illegal act by which they had placed themselves above the authority of that Legislative Body in whom alone in all great emergencies the Sovereignty of the nation resided. But M. Thiers was a Frenchman and a patriot, and in so desperate a crisis as that through which his country was then passing he thought only of France, and he felt that he could best serve her by giving his support to her actual Government, whatever it might be. M. Thiers started at a moment's notice, hardly waiting to take his leave, caring little for credentials, and, above all things, dispensing with instructions. He left Paris on the 12th of September, by the last night train between Paris and Calais, reached London early in the morning of the 13th, and, after vainly suing for accommodation at all the overcrowded hotels, was compelled to accept scanty hospitality, a "kind of field-quarters," at the French Embassy at Albert-gate. So wonderful, however, were the endurance and the mental freshness of the aged statesman that, in a few hours after ridding himself of his portmanteau, he had already held interviews with the Foreign Minister and the Premier, and obtained a clear insight into our people's disposition towards the belligerents. He had already, he wrote, conversed with many persons, and he perceived that his presence in London had given "*un certain coup de fouet*" to the public mind, causing even a change in the tone of *The Times*, "*qui a tenu un meilleur langage.*" Lord Granville, upon hearing of the French Envoy's arrival, waived ceremony, and waited upon him at noon. Mr. Gladstone called at 6 in the evening.

The mission of M. Thiers could be twofold. France had challenged Germany to mortal conflict, and had been vanquished. Either she deemed it due to her honour to make "a pact with death" and continue the struggle to the uttermost, and then M. Thiers was in quest of allies; or France wished to dissociate her cause from that of the Empire and to make Peace, and then what M. Thiers applied for was mediation. As to Allies, M. Thiers should have borne in mind that the Emperor Napoleon, before he ventured on the Gramont Manifesto, had for more than four years sought friends among the enemies of his enemy, and that it was only when his reception of Alexander of Russia at the Tuileries, his meeting with Francis Joseph of Austria at Salzburg, and other similar steps had proved unavailing that he determined to take the field singlehanded. Where the Emperor Napoleon in the fulness of his power, and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, after a first disaster, had been unsuccessful, there could be little chance for the representative of a country destitute equally of an army and of a Government. It was for peacemakers, not for seconds in her deadly duel, that France could only apply at this deadly juncture, and it was idle for her to expect her neighbours to undertake negotiations on terms which might involve them in her quarrel. If it was on Peace, on Peace alone, and on Peace on what might seem reasonable terms that M. Thiers was bent, he scarcely needed to remind England of her companionship in arms with France in the Crimea, or of the sympathy she had found in that country at the time of the Indian Mutiny. England and all the rest of Europe were for their own sake interested in bringing about a Peace,—interested in obtaining for France such conditions as might be most compatible with the balance of power in Europe. These conditions, however, were in a great measure in the hands of victorious Germany. To extort from Germany better terms than she deemed equitable was a task to which all the combined efforts of Europe would not have been more than equal—a task in which it was doubtful whether Russia would, or Austria could, bear a hand. It would be hard to say what England alone, or even England with Italy, could have done for France after Sedan. And M. Thiers should have considered how little amenable France herself would have been to the unarmed representations or remonstrances of Europe if the Prussian armies had been overpowered in two pitched battles. Mayence and Coblentz invested, and the French vanguard in sight of Berlin. He should have considered whether there was more reason in what Count Bismarck might be expected to demand or in what M. Favre was disposed to give. The historian of the Consulate and Empire was fully aware of the difference between a war and a tournament. He knew that the prize of victory is conquest; and he must have perceived that "not an inch of territory, not a stone of a fortress," was a basis on which it was worse than childish to attempt negotiation.

Lord Granville answered that England "did not mean to go to war, as her means did not enable her to do so; that by interfering in behalf of the neutral Powers she might run the risk of offending Prussia, who would not put up with her intervention; and that such an intervention might do more harm than good." He added that England had already paid the penalty sure to fall on all neutrality; that she had given offence to both belligerents; and the Germans complained of her too great partiality to France. M. Thiers insisted that the course England had followed, and was bent on following, would cause her to fall from her rank among nations; and that inaction on her part, under present circumstances, amounted to connivance with Prussia, as it would necessarily turn to Prussia's advantage. Finally, he went so far as to hint that he was aware of the cause of England's leaning to the interests of Germany,—that "the Queen was influenced by family affections, and the Cabinet subservient to the Queen's wishes." Whereupon Lord Granville, with great dignity, answered that "he was deeply devoted to his Sovereign, but he was an English Minister, and only consulted the will of his country." In his interview with Mr. Gladstone M. Thiers repeated his observations on the decline of England's ascendancy, which he attributed to a decline in her character. He reminded the English Premier of the reproach of the First Napoleon that England was merely a naval Power, and that by interfering in Continental affairs she simply meddled with what did not concern her. "That taunt," M. Thiers argued, "has now come true, for England follows now the policy Napoleon pointed out to her; she withdraws from Continental politics, and dares not say a word or express an opinion on whatever may happen there." Mr. Gladstone, we are told, hung his head and received this lecture in silence, "with the air of a man both saddened and overwhelmed by what be heard." All that M. Thiers could obtain, and did obtain, was that the English Government should propose an interview between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre; but he could not induce Lord Granville to back the proposal of France, for the English Minister had made up his mind not to compromise his country on any account. Her Majesty's Government were fully aware of the futility of offering mediation between two belligerents who could not be made to agree upon a basis of negotiation. They brought the two Plenipotentiaries face to face at Ferrières, and there left them to go through that scene which M. Favre's patriotic tears made so eminently pathetic.

There is no doubt, after all that England's intervention, discreet and guarded as it was, proved of considerable service to the French Government, for it at least rendered the Ferrières interview practicable. M. Thiers only presented his credentials to Lord Granville on the morrow after his first interview. Lord Granville could not formally recognize the Government represented by M. Thiers, but he observed, "Our non-recognition does not preclude friendly relations between us." The only difficulty consisted in overcoming Count Bismarck's repugnance to treat with a Government which had properly no legal *status*. Not that Count Bismarck cared whether he made Peace with a French Empire or a French Republic. But he wished to know what claim the Government at Paris might have to speak and act in the name of France, and what prospect there might be that the whole French nation, the armies still in the field, and the officers in command at Strasburg, Metz, and other fortresses would acquiesce in, and consider themselves bound by, such conditions as M. Favre might deem it expedient to subscribe. If this extremely reasonable objection was overruled, it was probably owing as much to the good offices of the English Government as to Count Bismarck's conviction that the proposed interview at Ferrières would only be an unmeaning ceremony, and that the time thus lost would turn rather to the advantage of those who were contemplating the siege of Paris than to those who were preparing its defence. M. Thiers left London for St. Petersburg, *viâ* Hull, on the 17th of September, and, as we all know, his journey to Russia, Austria, and Italy accomplished as little as his four days' stay in this country.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF DECEMBER 16.

SKETCHED AT ISLINGTON.

Purchaser—"K-A-T-L is no the way to spell 'cattle.'"

Drover (writing the Receipt)—"Naebody could spell wi' this pen. There's been owre mony drucken bodies usin' it!"

JOLLY.

The Cape of Good Hope has had its share of episcopal trials and troubles. We hope they are ended, and that more cheerful times are in store for the colony—now that "Dean Merriman has been elected Bishop of Grahamstown."

CARATS AND CARBON.

Among the diamonds lately found in the South African diggings, there is said to have been one of as many as 154 carats. Orthography apart, this statement harmonises with the supposition that the diamond is of vegetable origin.

POACHING V. PREACHING.

Rector—"Good morning, Mr. Catchpole! I'm sorry that I see you now so seldom at our service!"

Gamekeeper (Suffolk)—"Well, Sir, all I can sahy is, if the n'ighbours knowed as I were rig'lar at the Chu'ch, you'd be 'nation sure to lewse pretty nigh half yar congregaition!!"

"ONCE FOR ALL."

Mistress.—"By the way—Anna—Hannah—I'm not sure. Is your name 'Anna' or 'Hannah'?"

New Cook (tartly)—"Which my name is Anna, mum—haich, ha, hen, hen, ha, haich,—'Anna'"——

Mistress (giving it up in despair.)—"Ah! Thank you."

"MAY DIFFERENCE OF OPINION," &c.

Objectionably cheerful person (to Jones)—"Rain makes it capital 'going' to-day, sir!"

But Jones doesn't see it.—He came from town in the dark; has had a perfectly blank day; is nearly sure he has lamed his horse, and is certain he has caught cold.

ANOTHER CHARACTER.

The profession of the law, the public Press, the art and mystery of stenography, must all have derived material advantages from the Tichborne trial; but about the twenty-sixth of this month, it will not be surprising if another national institution shows itself as much or more indebted to this celebrated cause. Chequered as the scenes of his past career have been, the claimant must be prepared to find himself in new ones in the Christmas pantomimes.

CHIVALRY IN THE PANTRY. (A FACT.)

"Please, Ma'am, me an' coachman's regular wore out with them coals. Carryin' of 'em up between us in that baske makes our backs and chests hake dreadful!"

"Well, Buggins, what do they do in other families? I suppose they have fires in the weather?"

"O yes, Ma'am! But then the maids mostly carries up their coals theirselves!"

LIBERALITY ABOVE LAW.

Was a Premier, then, upbraided
Rigid Lord Chief Justice by,
All for having law evaded
To promote a staunch ally?

With mere legal test of fitness
People's men can well dispense.
Their own conscience bears them witness
Of their colleague's competence.

Jobbery now a thing of yore is,
Which to check, with stringent rein,
Laws were made—for naughty Tories;
Not good Liberals to restrain.

A HUM FROM THE HIVE.

The *Beehive* is enlivened by the busy hum of poets, and a lady poet has just burst into verse in a way which seems to entitle her to hearing from another audience than that of the hive. She shall sing to the drones, by which she would mean the educated classes. She is not exactly a Sappho, or a Mrs. Browning, or a George Eliot, nevertheless she has something to say for herself, and this it is. Whether it may not be desirable that the artisan should learn to like another style of composition is not now the question. Hear the people's poetry:—

UNITY AND LABOUR.

That sweet little word, with a meaning so great,
United our strength, what reform 'twill create,
Unity and labour, yet what it will do
Is left to the future, to England and you.

To you, British workmen, the strength of the land,
It is you that will make us one united band;
With the symbol of peace for *thy* liberty's crest,
While justice and truth will accomplish the rest.

All serfdom will sink 'neath this life's rough wave,
The true honest artisan no longer called slave;
This united order all men must applaud,
For labour will sooner receive just reward.

The poor wounded soldier, no longer deserted
And driven to starve for the powers he exerted;
But our country in actions a true Christian land,
The wanting receiving from Unity's hand.

The country will gain all the power it has lost,
The Exchequer will receive what our royalty has cost;
No longer bedecked with such useless gauds,
As that House of Obstructives, they dub House of Lords.

"ANIGROEG." (Georgina)

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The pantomime season is now rapidly approaching, and the note of preparation has already been sounded in our great national establishments. The Seven Sister Somnambulists; or, The Clown, the Claimant, and the Cobra, will be distinguished by an imposing novelty—the first appearance of a coloured juvenile *troupe* with aluminium rings in their noses, upwards of three hundred in number; while Harlequin Munchausen, or the Goblin Genii of the Haunted Hut, will rely on the electro-selenitic light, and the dreamy dance of the thousand dervishes.

Scientific circles are eagerly discussing a project for ameliorating the sanitary condition of our over-crowded London, by means of mountain breezes conveyed fresh through silicated tubes from healthy and elevated districts direct to the metropolis. A large tract of country has already been secured in Wales, and engineering operations will be commenced as soon as the necessary capital is subscribed.

The multifarous Scientific Societies of London have now generally resumed their weekly winter meetings. At the Oological, a most exhaustive paper has already been read by Professor Ospray, on the "Amount of Albumen contained in the egg of the Kittiwake;" at the Acumenical, the exhibition of some flint toys, found in the lake nurseries of the ancient Hyperboreans, provoked a sharp discussion; and at the next meeting of the Cosmoramic we are promised news of an extinct race of men, lately met with in the heart of the Sunderbunds, who have no lobes to their ears.

COLLIER'S RAPID ACT,

AND COCKBURN'S REMONSTRANCE.

Collier, A.-G., deemed his candle too big
To be quenched 'neath a puisne's contemptible wig:
No objection he had a Chief Justice to be.
But ne'er a Chief's place for him chanced to be free.

So, in fault of Chief's place, he would show complaisance,
And judge wills and wives, *vice* Baron Penzance;
But, first, of that Judgeship the pension must be,
Raised with that of the Puisnes to equalitie.

So the pension was raised, but Penzance, thereupon,
He said to himself, "Why should I not stay on?
From the pension they've raised, and the work that I know,
To Judicial Committee what profit to go!'

So, Collier, A.-G., saw his way shut, perforce,
To a seat in the Court of Probate and Divorce:
Which, when all arrangements so nicely were made,
Was a sell on the part of Penzance, I'm afraid.

So, casting about for a Judgeship to fit,
On Judicial Committee he said he would sit,
Though 'twixt him and the new-modelled bench of P. C.
Up-perked the new statute, with "not for R. P.!"

"No one sits on this Bench who has not been a Judge"—
But for that ne'er a foot would stout Collier budge;
"Make me judge for the form's sake, if judge I must be,
And then shift the letters, C. P. to P. C.!"

Mr. Gladstone, he hummed; my Lord Hatherley hawed,
But Collier stood stiff, and the statute was flawed—
And the Bench and the bar with astonishment saw
Three leading law-makers evading the law!

To the Common Pleas' Bench they pitch-forked the A.-G.:
To spring through the Act, from C. P. to P. C.!
While the Bench and the bar did their horror proclaim,
And Chief Justice Cockburn declared it a "shame!"

Methinks it looks ill to see heads of the law
Run slap against statutes, those statutes to flaw;
And 'tis hard on respect for the law to insist,
When through a new statute you've just poked your fist.

There are deeds of defiance true wisdom will fear:
There are shoals which good pilots will not scrape to near;
And there are rapid acts, which, although they succeed,
Suggest the old saw—"The more haste the worse speed."

MONCRIEFF'S GUN-CARRIAGE.

Moncrieff's nine-inch counterweight gun-carriage, which was taken to pieces some weeks ago, and brought back from the proof butts at Plumstead to the Royal Carriage Department workshops for alteration, is now almost in readiness for another trial. The principal difficulty that has arisen in the manufacture of this carriage is the same which was encountered with the carriage for the 7-inch 7-ton gun—viz, that of providing a sufficient counterweight and "break" power to balance the recoil of the gun when fired. It is absolutely essential that the gun should come down easily, and remain in its proper position—not spring up again, with its rebound against the platform. This tendency has been overcome in the 7-inch carriage by putting additional weight upon the break lever handle. It was not, however, deemed advisable to adopt such a method with the large gun, hence the whole apparatus has been brought back to the erecting shed in the Arsenal, to have several extra tons of lead affixed to the counterweight—in itself about 18 tons—outside the slabs of cast iron of which this consists. The necessary alteration has now been effected, and the carriage only requires to be re-erected In order to obtain room for the counterweight in its increased length to swing down between the girders composing the platform, blocks of wrought iron four inches thick have been inserted between the framework in which the wheels run and the girders themselves, firmly bolted to the same, thus raising the whole platform to that extent. The enlargement of the "elevator," consequent upon this addition to the counterweight, would not, fortunately, render it more conspicuous to an enemy when the gun is in the loading position, as the increased length would be in a horizontal direction at such a time, and not upwards. This is a very important condition to be considered, one of the greatest objects which have been aimed at by Major Moncrieff having been to keep all the apparatus as much as possible beneath the edge of the parapet behind which the gun is concealed.—*Times.*

LE CABINET NOIR.

A pamphlet by M. Emile Lambry, an employé in the French Post-office, recently published in Paris, gives some curious details about the "Cabinet Noir," as the department for opening letters from suspected persons is called in France. Letters were opened under Charles X. and Louis Phillippe, but under the Second Empire the "Cabinet Noir" acquired an importance previously unknown. The dishonourable office of head opener of letters was occupied by a man named Simonel, who from M. Lambry's account seems to have been singularly well-fitted for the post he held. At first Simonel only stopped letters in obedience to a list sent to him from the Prefecture of Police. These letters were put in a bag and forwarded to the Prefecture, where they were opened and read. This proceeding was not illegal, as the Prefect of Police had, and still has, like the Home Secretary with us, a legal right to open any letters he thought fit. But M. Simonel had not been long in office, when he was allowed to go a step further, and to open and read letters himself on condition, it would seem, that he concealed the fact of their having been tampered with from those to whom they were addressed. Simonel's way of proceeding was as follows:—When a suspected letter fell into his hands, he inserted the point of a very thin knife, specially made for the purpose, under the seal, then, by dint of steady pressure, and thanks to the skill acquired by long practice, he removed the seal whole and without tearing the envelope. The letter read, and if necessary copied, Simonel slightly warmed the bottom of the seal, so as to melt the wax sufficiently to attach it again to the paper. By this means he was enabled to defy detection. When letters were fastened with gum or a wafer it was still easier to open them, a few drops of hot water were all that was necessary. Foreign mail-bags passing through Paris were not respected any more than letters to be delivered in France by the unscrupulous Simonel, who had armed himself with a collection of the seals of every foreign Government. He was even provided with different sorts of foreign string, in order to disarm suspicion. It was only in extreme cases, however, that he went so far as to cut the string with which mail-bags from abroad are fastened, as he generally contrived to strain it enough to allow him to open the bag and take out the contents. No letters were safe from his prying eyes, and even M. Rothschild's financial correspondence was read by the indefatigable head of the "Black Cabinet," who also was in the habit of opening all the Empress's letters to her friends, and submitting them to her Imperial husband. A few years ago M. Vandal, the last Director-General of the Post Office under the Empire, was interpellated in the Corps Législatif with regard to the existence of the "Cabinet Noir," on which occasion he indignantly denied that any department for the opening of letters existed at the Hôtel des Postes. Five deputies were named at M. Vandal's request to inspect the Post Office personally, and certify to the correctness of his statement. Of course when they came to make their inspection M. Vandal was careful to show them all the departments of the Post Office, *except* the "Cabinet Noir." M. Lambry affirms that the opening of letters in Paris ceased with the Second Empire—a statement which may or may not be correct.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

GREAT FIRE IN THE HAYMARKET

The extensive premises in Arundel-Street, Coventry-street, Haymarket, occupied by Messrs. Campini and Ardusso, hotel keepers, were destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock this morning, (Dec. 8.) They consisted of three houses, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, each of which contained about fourteen rooms. Two of them, which were entirely burned out, have fallen down, and the third is greatly damaged. The fire extended to the Argyll Rooms, in Great Windmill-street, the music room on the ground and first floors was burned out; the refreshment and ball rooms were damaged by fire and water. The fire caused great consternation in the neighbourhood, and several of the adjoining premises in Arundel-street, which are occupied as lodging-houses, have received great damage. The hotel-keepers were insured in the Phœnix Office; the houses they occupied belong to the Arundel estate, and nothing is known as to the insurance. Mr. Bignell, the owner of the Argyll Rooms, is insured in two offices. Nothing is known as to the origin of the outbreak. A fire, which raged for six hours, broke out at the Patent Leather Cloth Company's Works, Stratford. Great damage was done, and a large number of hands will be thrown out of employment.—*Globe.*

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF GERMAN OFFICERS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

A Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the *Frankfurt Journal* gives an account of the brawl between some of the crew of the Nymph and the Brazilian police, by which it appears that the patriotic indignation of the *Cross Gazette* and the *North German Gazette* has been spent on rather an unworthy object. In the first place, the Hotel Central appears to be—and this even the *Cross Gazette* allows—a place of very doubtful reputation, where people would naturally expect a row, and where parents of young midshipmen, even of the "exemplary character" ascribed to the German visitors, would rather have the police interfere to turn them out. It does not improve the case that the visit was paid at night. In the second place the police came to the Hotel Central in one of their ordinary rounds to see the house cleared and shut up at the prescribed hour. It is not unusual for young men to engage in a struggle with the police on such occasions, even in Berlin, and the correspondent of the *Frankfurt Journal* believes that the sailors, who were enjoying their wine, did resist the police; an act that would in any case justify their arrest. If the thing had happened at Berlin, the likelihood is that it would have ended with no more ado than the involuntary confinement of the delinquents for the night in a guard-room, but its international character seems to have dragged it before public notice Possibly the possession of a brand new fleet may have something to do with the angry feeling on one side, and the recent miscarriage of French justice may not unnaturally have added fuel to the fire.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY GIFTS IN PARIS.

The New Year's Day gifts in Paris are to be warlike this year. Not to mention the stationers who sell cannon ball paper weights and mortar ink-stands, the toymakers who advertise nothing but Chassepôts and leaden soldiers and the knick-knack vendors who have invented a graceful cigar-stand like a mitrailleur, there is a show in all the shop-fronts of the bonbon tradesmen that reminds one of military store-rooms. Sinister-looking rows of shells bristle on the upper shelves, while the lower ones are encumbered with Prussian helmets and muffin caps, made of course to contain sweetmeats. As to this latter class of present there can be no doubt that to eat sugar-plums out of one's enemy's head-dress is an improvement on the old Gothic notion of drinking hydromel out of his skull; but one cannot help thinking that it will require some caution before venturing upon such a gift as a shell. Letting alone the inconvenience of tendering one of these projectiles to a man who had had his pet house destroyed by one, there are circumstances in which the gift might be taken to bear an ironico-congratulatory sense very distressing to the recipient. Take, for instance, the case of a man who had inherited the long-sighed-for fortune of an uncle, thanks to a shell which had ridden him prematurely of this revered relative; or, again, that of a man who had had his house (a worthless, tumble-down house) blown into fragments as aforesaid, but afterwards contrived to get three times more than the house was worth out of the Indemnity Commission. One is bound to sympathize with the extremely awkward figure which a man would cut if placed in either of these eminently trying predicaments.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE FRENCH CONVICT STATION OF NEW CALEDONIA.

The French penal convict station of New Caledonia will shortly be suffering from an embarrassment of riches in the shape of a large arrival of Communist prisoners. Orders have been given to prepare for the reception of 6,000 at once. The result is great activity in this far distant island. New barracks are being erected, new gaols are being opened, and new chaplains are being appointed to the new chapels which will be required. The climate is somewhat severe, and it will be a difficult task to protect the new prisoners against it. The colony is so isolated that escape is impossible, and the most desperate of the 3,000 *forçats* now at the galleys have abandoned all attempt at flight. However, to prevent a rising the military force will be strengthened, and a detachment of 1,200 marines has been despatched from France. The most remarkable circumstance about the colony is its government. This underwent no change during the revolution of July, the revolution of February, the second Republic, the second Empire, and the third Republic. The Governor has despotic power and exercises it vigorously. There is a Council of Administration, composed of two Government officials and two leading inhabitants, but as even these last are selected by the Governor there is no popular representation Altogether, New Caledonians can scarcely be proud of their position, whether they be soldiers, viscounts, or civilians.—*Globe.*

THE DIVORCE CASE WITH FIVE CO-RESPONDENTS.

FIFTH DAY, DECEMBER 6.

(Before Lord Penzance and a Special Jury.)

FIREBRACE V. FIREBRACE, GEORGES, KING, FIREBRACE, DAVENPORT, AND HOGG.

The first witness called was Mr. Chabot, whose examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned on Saturday. In answer to Dr. Spinks, Q.C., he said that many of the entries, such as "had a lark," and the like, were not in the handwriting of the girl Allen. Witness had seen a letter of Mrs. Firebrace, which was in the court, and formed his opinion from that.

By Mr. Huddlestone, Q.C.—Had often given evidence. Gave evidence at a trial heard a few days ago in the Queen's Bench, and believed the libel to be in the defendant's handwriting, but the jury found that such was not the case. The jury found a very quick verdict, but they opened their ears and not their eyes. (Laughter.) On another occasion another case (Houghton v. Dennett), tried in the Probate Court. Witness could not remember whether he gave it as his opinion that the will was a holograph will. Was told the parts of the diary that were in Harriet Allen's handwriting. The words "went out for" on the 7th of January might be in Allen's writing. He believed they were. Knew that Allen said that the whole of the entry was not in her handwriting. In an entry of January 8th did not think the words "jolly fun" were in her handwriting. Knew that on Saturday he declined to give an opinion about the words. Believed the words to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Firebrace.

Re-examined—The letter "*l*" in "lark" was written with a loop. With regard to the letter "r," there were also peculiarities in the formation of it. Witness gave a long but uninteresting account of how he traced the differences in the caligraphy of the two persons who had written in Harriet Allen's diary.

Mrs. Gray said her husband was in Australia. Had since 1862 been in the service of the parties to the suit. The respondent was given to drink the whole time that witness knew her. Witness came to England with the family. Knew Harriet Allen, and Tomkins, and the other servants of the family. From time to time till the end of 1868 they made certain communications to her at different times. In March, 1868, was at Calverly-hill, Tunbridge Wells, when Tomkins told her something, and in consequence witness went to the smoking room, and she there saw the respondent and Mr. George Firebrace, and said to them, "You horrid two," and then left them. At that time neither the respondent nor the co-respondent said anything. Afterwards she said to George that he ought to protect, instead of taking advantage of, his brother's wife. He answered, "What do you mean?" and witness replied, "What I say." In November the co-respondent slept in the petitioner's dressing room, and on that occasion the respondent was a little tipsy. A telegram came in December, 1868, from the co-respondent, and the respondent went out for some hours. Recollected Hogg sleeping in the dressing room. In January, 1869, observed that the bed was tumbled. She had previously felt a draught as if the front door was open. She told Mrs. Firebrace that a man had gone out of the house, but she said, "Oh, nonsense!" Again in the same night the respondent asked about "the thief," and witness said, "He is gone away ma'am, and won't return to night." At Southsea, in August, 1868, when she went to the barracks the respondent was a little the worst for drink.

Lord Penzance observed that he believed it was not disputed that the respondent went out on that night.

Mr. Huddlestone intimated that was so.

Examination continued—On the respondent's return Allen made a communication to witness at Richmond Villa. Witness was shown some of the bedclothes which had been taken from George's bed.

Mr. Huddlestone cross-examined the witness, but did not materially shake her evidence.

By Mr. Pickering—Was certain that George Firebrace and the respondent never spoke to her upbraiding her for her remarks.

Dr. Tyler Smith said that in March, 1871, he examined Harriet Allen, and found she was a *virgo intacta*.

Dr. Rogers gave similar evidence.

Dr. White had examined the girl Allen, and had formed a doubtful opinion.

This was the case for the petitioner.

Serjeant Ballantine submitted that there was no evidence against Davenport, but the learned judge did not feel that he ought to withdraw the case from the jury, though at that time there was no evidence against him.

Mr. Huddlestone, Q.C., addressed the jury for the respondent, and denied the charges of adultery *in toto*. In Australia he frequently neglected his wife, and had expressed even then his desire to get rid of her. Mr. Huddlestone would not deny that occasionally the respondent drank spirits, but he would that she was unchaste. The petitioner sent her to town to get over the habit of intoxication which he said existed, but she, as a mother, of course refused to live without her childen. As to the adultery with George Firebrace, the petitioner himself did not think there was anything in it. The learned counsel proceeded to read the examination of Dr. Black, the respondent's father, which had been taken on commission, and which he contended put a different complexion on the conduct of the petitioner when in Australia than that person's own evidence would lead one to believe. Mr. Huddlestone also read the evidence of George Firebrace, taken on commission, and he denied in the most emphatic manner the charges made against him.

The Court adjourned before the case had been concluded.

SIXTH DAY, DEC. 7.

On this remarkable case being resumed for the sixth time, Mr. Huddlestone, Q. C., proceeded with his address to the jury. He observed that on the previous day he had said all he had intended about George Firebrace, and he would now go on to the accusation made against the correspondent Hogg. The charge against that youth was certainly one of the most improbable that had ever been brought before a court of justice. In fact the improbability was heightened by the fact that Charlie Hogg was respondent's own nephew, and a mere boy, and there was only one witness who spoke to a scene which if true was for depravity absolutely without parallel. Mr. Huddlestone went on to say that, if Mrs. Firebrace were the abandoned woman that she was represented to be, she would not have indulged her vicious passions in the manner suggested by the petitioner. Was it probable that the conversation which had been sworn to had really taken place? If the respondent was as guilty as was suggested, was there any likelihood that she would have said to the co-respondent, "Come and sleep with me, Charlie; I am so cold," that he would have answered, "Do you want me, Aunty?" and the respondent replied, "If George, the dear fellow, were here he would never let me sleep alone?" Was it to be supposed that if such a conversation took place it would be spoken in such a voice as to be heard by a person through a room and a shut door? Why the fact was plain. The witness Slight herself had admitted that she went through the dressing-room where Hogg was undressing, and took no notice of him, simply because he was a mere child. Now the facts that he would prove in reference to that co-respondent were these. Charlie Hogg suffered, from a throat disease, and he was ordered a wet compress on his throat—a direction which his aunt always told him strictly to observe. One night he forgot it, the night when he was alleged to have been sleeping with her, and he went to her bed room door and knocked, and told her that he had forgotten to put on the compress. Mrs. Firebrace put on her dressing-gown, &c., and let him into the room, put the wet compress on his throat, and he returned to his own bed. In fact, the respondent treated Hogg as a mere boy, or as if he were one of her own children. The learned counsel next referred to the charge of adultery against the respondent with the co-respondent Georges, and argued that the case was one of the most improbable that could be imagined. Here they had a woman going to see her brother-in-law and meeting with an entire stranger, and, according to the petitioner, committing adultery with him, and that in a room where there were windows by which persons could see through from the outside, where there were sentries on guard, and in a place where the petitioner's brother was expected at any moment. The learned counsel asked was it likely, was it probable, that such an act had been committed, as it were with the very view of being detected? As to Davenport there was not a tittle of evidence against him, neither was there anything to prove adultery against Lieutenant King.

After the learned counsel's address, the various counsel for the co-respondents said they would defer their addresses to the jury until the evidence of the various witnesses for the respondent and co respondents had been taken.

Mr. Huddlestone, Q.C., then called—

Mrs. Isabella Firebrace, a lady of great personal attractions, and whose appearance in the witness-box was the signal for the most perfect silence being observed in court, in reply to Mr. Huddlestone, said that when she was married she was nearly 18 years of age. She had had four children, issue of the marriage. The first part of her married life was spent in Australia. At Hayfield her life was very lonely, and no lady friends were there. There was great hospitality shown, and there was a great profusion of drink. She, herself, took more than she ought. Remembered going to Sidney, as her sister-in-law was very desirous of seeing her. She had frequently, almost daily, complained to her husband of his neglect, and asked him to take her about in public. All her friends remonstrated with the petitioner for his neglect. Left Australia in April, 1866, and arrived in July. On the voyage her husband very much neglected her, and once said that he wished she would fall overboard. Upon arriving in England they went to the petitioner's mother, with whom witness was friendly to the last. At Brixton and other places her husband was inattentive to her. Knew George Firebrace soon after her arrival in England. There had never been any intimacy between them more than usually existed between a brother and sister-in-law. At Richmond Villa the girl Slight was one of the household. There was no truth that witness was in George's bed room for any improper purpose. She once went and put the guard on the fire in his bed room, and she thought that he was asleep, as the curtains of the bed were drawn. George had kissed her in the presence of her husband and her mother, and he might have put arm round her waist; but she never looked upon him in any other light than that of a brother-in-law. Never went into George Firebrace's bed, and would solemnly swear it. Hogg was quite a boy, and she had nursed him as a baby, and looked upon him as if he were her child. On one occasion Hogg slept in the dressing room which adjoined the petitioner's bed room. The bed was always against the communicating door, and witness never saw it open in her life He had asthma, and suffered from enlarged tonsils, and witness was in the habit of rubbing linament on his throat, and a doctor ordered a compress. One night he forgot it, and came to witness' door. Witness got up and put on her dressing gown, let him into her room, and put the wet compress on his throat. They talked for a few minutes, and he then retired to his bed. It was untrue that she ever said "Do come and sleep with me, Charlie; I am so cold." She would not have spoken so to her little nephew. There was never any impropriety between Hogg and her. In March, 1868, she was at Calverly hill, but there was no truth that she was with George Firebrace in a room with the blinds down for a quarter of an hour. Had never told her husband that she had drunk spirits of wine and became insensible, or gave that as a reason for being from his bed for two hours. Was in London in February, 1868, when Mrs. Wilkins was in the house, and witness had to find fault with her on account of her being saucy. Was never on that occasion or any other in a bed room with George Firebrace when the door was locked. On the day of her going to Southsea Castle to see George Firebrace, she complained of her husband not taking her out. He had drunk a large quantity of sherry, was in a bad humour, and treated her badly, and she thought that she would go and complain about it to George Firebrace. She, on arriving at the Castle, asked for George. Witness was shown into the mess-room, and Harriet Allen went in with her. Mr. Georges came in. Witness was not the least the worse for drink on that occasion, and did not tell Harriet Allen to leave the room. Mr. Armstrong came into the room, and witness had half a glass of wine, as she was very faint. What Allen had sworn she had seen was false. On the occasion when her husband accused her of having been in George's room, such was not the case. Her husband caught hold of her foot, and pulled her on the floor. Witness locked the door, and there was a struggle for the possession of the key. After she relinquished her possession of the key her husband slept with her. In the morning, at breakfast, he was friendly to his brother George. On receipt of a telegram from George Firebrace, alluded to by the witness Grey, witness went to see him to say good bye, as he had requested her. On that occasion they drove about in a little basket-carriage, but nothing improper took place. Witness went on to deny any intimacy with King, whom she said she first saw at the Davenports. When she was sent to London she was very averse to going. Whilst in Cambridge street Lieut. King called twice.

Mrs. Firebrace next spoke to the accusation of her committing adultery with Davenport. She said that the co-respondent's mother was very friendly towards her, and invited her home to tea, and that young Davenport called to fetch her. He was at the gate, and witness, in the most open manner, asked Tomkins to see if he were waiting, and, finding that he was, witness changed her dress, and put on a black silk one and went to him. At first they went to Miss Crong's, the governess, and then to Mrs. Davenport's. Witness did not tell Tomkins to say that she had gone to Mrs Crong's so as to deceive. She would positively swear that neither on that night nor on any other had she ever been guilty of adultery with the co-respondent Davenport. Did not remember a page named Chatfield telling the nurse Grey that he saw witness and George Firebrace on the hearthrug together. Chatfield was a very bad boy, and she had to get rid of him. When the nurse said that she saw witness and George Firebrace in the dark together, it happened thus: George Firebrace was in the habit of smoking a cigar in the room where the children generally were, and on the occasion in question he went into the apartment to smoke. As he did not return for some time, witness went to see what was the matter, and found him asleep. The candle in the room was very low, and, in endeavouring to raise it with a hairpin, witness extinguished the light. Grey came in and called George "a loafing beast. That was because she did not like him to smoke in the room. Immediately after uttering these words Grey went upstairs, and George followed her, but she locked her door. A complaint was made to the petitioner about the language she had used, but he took no notice of it.

Mr. Huddleston said that these were the only questions he intended to ask the respondent in reference to the allegations of her adultery with the various co-respondents. He would now proceed with the counter charge.

Examination continued—On the occasion of the "key scene" the respondent ill treated her. When see got out of the cab in town it was because she observed something between her husband and the girl Allen, and she (witness) thought that she should like to see her children. When she was going away with another cab the horse was stopped, and the petitioner was violent, and she was forced into a first clas railway carriage with the petitioner and the girl Allen. On her return from Hertfordshire her husband knocked her down, and this course of conduct he repeated on a future occasion, when she asked him to behave more kindly to her Witness was sent to Cambridge street, London; but she insisted on coming to the place where her children were. On returning from town with her husband they were alone in the railway carriage; the petitioner said that she would find that she had married a devil and that her home in future would be a hell upon earth. On one occasion, after dinner, her husband glared at her very much, and she asked him the reason for such conduct. He replied that she had better go and dine elsewhere. Witness subsequently found that on this day he had been making enquiries about her. After that her husband took her to a circus which was travelling in the town. Mrs. Firebrace went next on to speak of how she got possession of the girl Harriet Allen's diary. She suspected that person of purloining some articles of attire, and, with Mrs. Davenport, went into her room, and, the box being open, looked into it. Witness there found some clothing of her own, and also the girl's diary. On perusing the latter, she found expressions that led her to take it away. Witness would swear that she had not added to the diary such words as "jolly spree," "jolly lark," or the like; in fact, she had never tampered with the diary in any way. It was by the advice of her solicitor that a copy was taken of the entries in the diary. Witness of her own account would never have instituted proceedings in the Divorce Court, on account of her children, and that was the reason she never charged her husbad with cruelty. She never did so when she was accused in the original petition, because she knew that the charges against her could never be proved. Witness was next examined as to what she observed between her husband and the girl Allen, and stated that on one occasion she saw the petitioner coming out of Allen's bed-room, and, on asking him where he had been, he replied that he had been to see the children, though, in fact, they were not in that room. At Lymington the petitioner got up at 6 a.m. and went upstairs. Witness, whose practice it was to go and look at the children, followed him in a short time, and saw him emerge from Allen's bed-room. In December, 1868, had been for a walk with her nephew Hogg, and on returning she saw a light in her husband's room. On getting into the house she went upstairs, and met her husband coming out of his room, and on going into the room she found Allen there.

By Mr. Geo. Browne, for the co-respondent Georges—When she went to the mess-room, in Southsea Castle, she noticed, in going through the yard, that there were some carts and some men. Witness never told Allen that she had an appointment with Georges.

By Dr. Tristram—Witness was the co-respondent Hogg's nearest relation in this country. At first, when he came to visit, he was on board her Majesty's ship Britannia, and was not then a midshipman, but was studying.

Cross-examined by Dr. Deane, Q. C.—In Australia the petitioner's business was on the station. He was only busily engaged whilst he was a member of the Legislative Assembly. Mrs. Alderson, witness's sister, was with her at Hayfield and Snapper's Point for the purpose of companionship, and not because witness was addicted to drink. Witness's habits in that respect had been greatly exaggerated. Whilst in Australia, with the exception of her husband neglecting her, she had nothing to complain of him. While on the voyage to this country her husband repulsed her when she asked him to behave with more kindness to her. (A letter from Mrs. Alderson, the respondent's sister, was put in, and the tenour of it expressed her joy at the respondent's sorrow for her misdeeds, and promising better for the future.) Her sister had an opportunity of seeing how the petitioner treated her. Since she came to England witness had been excited with stimulants, but not intoxicated, and was not inebriate when she went to the races. On that day she followed her husband out of the house, but he did not tell her that she should not go out without a servant. She did not tell Mr. McClachan everything, as she found that gentleman took her husband's part. She told that person she felt degraded. That was because of her husband's complaints. Mr. George Firebrace might have kissed her in the daytime, and she had been in the conservatory with him. When she refused to give up the key of the bedroom she did it to save an expose. In the morning the petitioner seemed friendly with his brother. Did not believe she told any one that George Firebrace was forbidden the house. When she met that person at Tunbridge Station they drove out in a basket carriage for an hour and a quarter, but she never told her husband of it. Would swear that she was not in the habit of drinking spirits of wine and eau de Cologne. Witness, after these questions, was cross-examined as to the alleged intimacy between the petitioner and Allen, and her cross-examination had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

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Coconada	... Abell, Will & Co.
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Delhi	... Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	... H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	... N. P. Pogose, Esq.
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Etawah	... Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
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Kandy	... H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	... C. Graham, Esq.
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Ditto	... J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	... W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	... Delhi and London Bank.
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Mirzapore	... T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	... Thomas & Co.
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Rohilkund Districts	... H. Costley, Esq.
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Saugor...	... J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	... E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Ditto	... Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,814 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

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